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THE MARKET REPORTER

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STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS GIVEN.

Bureau Begins Publication of Data Formerly Compiled by Food Administration—Shown by Months.

This number of the Market Reporter contains the first installment of the monthly statistical review of the live stock and meat situations in the United States compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The data reflect the conditions prevailing in July, August, September, and October, 1920, with comparisons for the same periods in 1919. Cumulative data from January to October of each year also are given.

The service will provide general information on the salient factors having a direct bearing on the market for these products of the farm and range. A similar report was compiled by the U. S. Food Administration until July, 1920, when the service was transferred to the Bureau of Markets. The data and calculations for this report are based chiefly on the monthly report submitted by slaughterers to the Bureau of Markets entitled: "Live Stock Slaughter, Costs, and Yields." Pertinent data compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Department of Commerce also are used.

Further Reports to Appear.

The issuance of these reports has been delayed pending the completion of arrangements for collecting additional information that would make them more comprehensive and valuable to live-stock producers, shippers, meat packers, consumers, and others interested in the current live stock and meats situations. It was desired to incorporate any available information that will aid in the solution of the economic problems affecting the live stock and meat industries. Reports for November and December, 1920, will appear in The Market Reporter at an early date. Thereafter they will be published as soon after the close of each month as the data can be assembled.

The production figures are based on the number of animals slaughtered under Federal inspection only. They represent approximately 85% to 90% of all meats and meat food products handled by the wholesale meat trade, including exports and imports and from 65% to 80% of the total slaughter in the United States.

The relative percentages for interstate and intrastate slaughter vary from month to month with the maximum percentage of inspected slaughter occurring during the summer and the minimum during the late fall and winter when farm and butcher slaughter is greatest. Hog and calf slaughter

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets evidenced a slight upturn during Christmas week, due mostly to decreased receipts. Cattle and hogs both made advances. Fresh meat markets remained relatively steady (p. 2).

Trading was quiet in the grain markets, not much change in prices of either wheat or corn taking place during the week under review (p. 11).

Fruit and vegetable quotations were for most lines fairly in line with prices prevailing the week previous to Christmas. Potatoes made a slight gain. Apples fell off. Shipments were light (p. 8).

The hay markets are still characterized by dull demand and light trading. Stocks of feeding stuffs are reported to be ample to take care of the existing dull demand (p. 10).

Slight advances were made on butter markets during the past week. Cheese markets were very inactive. Held cheese prices were lower (p. 6).

Cotton quotations continued to decline. Middling hit a new low mark for the season. (p. 14).

The monthly report on the condensed milk market shows the market to be draggy (p. 7).

The production of vegetable seed is shown as being back to normal (Front page).

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE SEED BACK TO NORMAL.

Small Seeds Show Heaviest Reduction—Record Production of Garden Peas.

The aggregate commercial production of vegetable seed in the United States in 1920 is the smallest since 1917, according to reports submitted by commercial vegetable seed growers to, and estimates made by, the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The production of garden beet, cabbage, carrot, lettuce, onion, radish, and salsify seed is reported smaller than for any of the past 4 years. On the other hand there are some increases, foremost among which is garden peas, with an estimated production of 87,319,000 pounds, which is 70 per cent larger than the recent average annual production.

A record production is shown for garden pole beans, while the production of onion sets is double that of 1919 and almost equal to the high record of 1918. Among the vine crops, reports show that the production of cucumber seed is 25 per cent less than last year, but slightly larger than in 1918; muskmelon is 10 per cent larger than last year, but less than for either of the three years preceding; pumpkin is increased 100 per cent, while the production of summer and

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GERMINATION BIG FACTOR IN COTTONSEED VALUE.

Much Seed of Low Vitality Sold For Planting Purposes—Heavy Losses to Many Farmers Result.

A widespread belief exists among dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes that germination is of minor or secondary importance. This belief is based largely on two factors—(1) that seed from mature cotton harvested under favorable conditions will germinate satisfactorily, and (2) that the relatively large quantity sown per acre will give a good stand although a large percentage of the seed may not grow. The farmer, however, who pays $10 per 100 lbs. for planting cotton seed is entitled to know, as far as practicable, what percentage will grow in order that he may effect a saving in the cost of seeding by reducing the quantity sown per acre accordingly.

Tests Made of Samples.

Of 70 samples of the 1919 crop collected by the United States Bureau of Markets last spring, from 33 dealers who handle about 14,000,000 lbs. of cotton seed annually, and submitted to the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry for test, the percentage of germination ranged from 45% to 96%, averaging 82.5%. Twenty-one of the samples tested 90 and over, averaging 92%; 28 tested 80 to 89, inclusive, averaging 85.7%; and the total number testing 80% and over was 49, averaging 88.4%, while 21 samples, 30% of the total, germinated less than 80 with the low average of 68.8%.

Taking 88.4% as a basis and assigning to it a value of $10 per 100 lbs., which is the average selling price quoted by the dealers submitting samples, the lots averaging only 68.8% germination were worth only $7.75, or 22.5% less. It has been estimated that normally 60,000,000 lbs. of cotton seed are sold by dealers annually for planting purposes. If 30% of this quantity was of low average germination, based on foregoing germination percentages and values, farmers paid for cotton seed the past season $400,000 more than its actual commercial value. The farmers who bought seed of these low-grade lots not only did not get just value for the price paid but lost still more from the extra cost of seeding per acre or from poor yields resulting from an uneven stand of plants.

Farmers find it necessary to employ a heavy rate of seeding in order to overcome the possibility of a poor stand, because they never know when they may be sowing cotton seed of low germination. When seed of high germination is sown at a rate twice as heavy as necessary, the per acre seeding cost is increased accordingly.

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE AND HOG PRICES ADVANCE UNDER LIGHT RECEIPTS.

Sheep and Lamb Values Also Register Gains—Light Weight Hogs in Demand.

Christmas week was a period of light receipts of live stock at most markets and sellers had temporary control of the situation. In most cases prices were boosted.

Ten primary markets had 114,900 cattle during the week, against 202,200 the previous week, and 132,600 the corresponding week a year ago.

Opening strong to higher, beef steer trade gained impetus as the week progressed and, generally speaking, closed at the high point. There were instances of a $2 advance at Chicago as compared with a week earlier while a few sales were only around 75¢ higher. The bulk advanced from $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. Uneven gains were scored at other western markets, with 50¢ to $1 advances covering most of the transactions. At Chicago many late offerings that sold from $10 to $12.50 were no better than those that brought $8 to $11 a week earlier.

$13.85 Top Steer Price.

Quality did not average as good as during the past few weeks, and at times, even at Chicago, there were comparatively few lots above $11.50. A top of $13.85, however, was registered Thursday on some choice 1,512 lbs. steers but on the same day several lots ranged from $12.50 to $13.40.

The week's bulk at Chicago landed from $8 to $11.50, and the latter price was the high mark at Kansas City. At the latter market many loads of decent beef steers had to go at $8.50 to $10. A few western rangers at Chicago reached $6.50 to $9.35, but the season is about over.

Shipping demand for she stock, especially heifers, was of good volume. Eastern buyers also had some urgent orders for choice heifer cows. This influence, coupled with light receipts, enabled sellers at Chicago to boost values 50¢ to 75¢, while in extreme cases, at Omaha, the gain measured $1.25. The general advance there, however, was about the same as at Chicago. Kansas City sellers enjoyed a good demand at a 25¢ to 50¢ rise in prices.

The proportion of she stock was less than during the previous week, and it was usually easy to accomplish a clearance. This was in marked contrast with a week earlier, when there were days when sellers were compelled to carry considerable stock over.

Most of the cows and heifers at Chicago sold from $4.75 to $7.50, while several bunches of heavy cows landed near the close at $8 to $8.25, and heifers at $8.50 to $9. Late in the week buyers obtained some prime cows at Kansas City down around $7.25.

Canners and cutters were generally 50¢ higher, although some of this class at Kansas City showed little improvement. Canners which could be purchased at Chicago on Monday at $2.75 were worth $3.25 on Thursday, and many cutters late in the week sold at $4.25 to $4.50 that would not have brought $4 on the low day.

Numerous loads of bologna bulls reached Chicago on Tuesday from other western markets where they had been selling at a relatively low level, which made the shipping margin sufficiently wide to warrant forwarding them. This movement caused a slight decline at Chicago which was recovered, however, before the week end.

Heavy butcher bulls closed around 25¢ lower at that market, the call for the extremely heavy, fat kind being indifferent at $6 to $6.25. There was, however, a comparatively broad demand for good and choice bolognas at $5.50 to $6. Bulls at Omaha were mostly 50¢ higher, bulk of bolognas selling below $5.25.

Calves were steady to $1 higher at the four leading western markets with Chicago showing the most strength. There was an urgent shipping call for choice heavy calves and vealers averaging around 125 lbs. at that point. Packers' late top was $11 against $10 at the low time, but the bulk, because of the low level prevailing earlier in the week, sold from $8.50 to $10. Markets west of Chicago sold most vealers downward from $9.50.

Stockers and feeders were not materially changed at East St. Louis and Kansas City, while the bulk at Omaha and Chicago advanced arounf 50¢. Although the country cail was not as broad as usual, buyers who were in the market for such offerings were comparatively urgent bidders. They were, however, exacting in their demands as to uniformity and breeding.

At Chicago, the bulk of feeder steers landed at $7.10 to $8.50, with stockers going largely from $6 to $7.50. Many common light cattle on the stocker order went to killers at canner prices because countrymen refused to buy such nondescript stuff.

Hogs Make Advances.

Hogs closed unevenly higher at four leading western markets, a broad shipping outlet and light receipts being largely responsible. The 10 primary markets had 447,800 against 689,800 the previous week, and 647,500 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Most of the week Chicago was relatively high, some of the other western markets not maintaining normal differentials. However, at East St. Louis hogs sold higher than at Chicago, probably because the former market got a liberal proportion of the weights now in greatest demand by the packers. Chi-

(Concluded on page 4, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT TRADE SLOWS DOWN DURING HOLIDAY WEEK.

Beef Prices Work Upward at Boston—Pork Cuts Register Gains Throughout Week.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

The approach of the holiday season had the usual effect of slowing down fresh meat trade during the week ending Dec. 23, and substantial price reductions were averted only by the firm stand taken by wholesalers, influenced to some extent by the general upward trend in live stock values.

Beef.—Reacting from the sharp declines at the close of the previous week, Boston showed gains of $1 to $2 on steer beef and 50¢ to $1 on cow beef. Conditions at New York were not materially changed and the downward trend continued. A decline of $1 on the better grades of steers was registered. Philadelphia made gains of $1 on low-grade steers and cows during the week while good beef was steady to slightly lower. Generally stable conditions prevailed in the Chicago dressed beef trade and no changes of consequence were recorded.

Fluctuating prices marked the week's trade in bulls at Chicago, followed by a slight downward tendency. Light receipts at eastern markets and a rather spasmodic demand resulted in an advance of $1 over the previous week. Kosher beef trade held steady under a generally slow demand and light to moderate supplies.

Veal Prices Firm to Higher.

Veal.—Eastern markets were unevenly supplied with veal and practically no choice calves were offered. Light receipts of all lower grades were sold at prices steady with a week ago. Fluctuating prices during the first half of the week was a feature of the Chicago veal trade. Lighter receipts after midweek resulted in firm to higher prices. The close was steady and in line with the previous Friday.

Lamb.—Advances in live lamb prices druing the week did not reflect conditions in the eastern dressed meat trade. Basic conditions in the latter were weak to lower, common and medium grades selling off $1 to $3 from the previous week. Although daily receipts were light, the slow demand

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.

[Prices per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		4 wks. ago	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	234	$9.05	231	$9.16	233	$9.27	224	$9.65	234	$9.95	(1)	(1)	231	$9.39	231	$9.12	232	$10.14
E. St. Louis	195	9.20	201	9.38	204	9.63	213	9.93	191	10.61	(1)	(1)	201	9.58	203	9.18	194	9.96
Kansas City	223	8.68	230	8.94	232	9.25	212	9.56	215	9.65	(1)	(1)	223	9.00	223	8.81	224	10.03
Omaha	253	8.75	250	8.99	245	9.30	249	9.63	243	9.81	(1)	(1)	249	9.18	250	8.67	254	9.90
S. St. Paul	217	8.65	225	8.73	211	9.05	211	9.30	211	9.25	(1)	(1)	216	8.90	217	8.55	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.
[1] Holiday.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Dec. 24.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	50,557	23,554	27,003	163,925	42,034	121,861	53,251	13,450	39,801
East St. Louis	12,991	4,628	10,034	64,263	26,234	58,914	6,025	500	5,084
Indianapolis	5,933	3,352	2,647	67,105	45,238	20,942	2,151	1,839	335
Kansas City [1]	26,927	12,032	14,921	27,752	6,242	21,289	17,486	3,351	16,515
Oklahoma City [1]	3,382	1,953	2,599	2,481	1,112	2,379	45	1	42
Omaha	13,709	6,489	7,220	28,384	4,959	21,425	20,068	4,316	15,752
St. Joseph	5,017	2,241	4,111	29,824	5,631	23,714	8,388	204	8,405
St. Paul	11,256	4,484	8,154	32,116	8,514	22,863	4,187	2,008	2,477
Sioux City [1]	4,856	3,842	3,662	15,382	5,023	10,212	1,750	503	1,812
Wichita	1,438	872	872	2,976	.....	2,959	73	.....	435
Total	135,166	63,447	81,223	432,218	145,017	306,548	113,424	26,275	90,659
Previous week	236,197	91,751	129,508	647,618	168,523	490,507	214,340	61,760	144,930

[1] Week ending Saturday, Dec. 25.

resulted in some accumulation. Despite a slow demand Chicago held steady at the previous week's range of prices.

Mutton.—Under a generally slow demand the better grades of mature sheep held fairly steady. Eastern markets showed uneven declines ranging from $1 to $2 on common and medium.

Pork.—In the face of a continued slow demand, lighter supplies of fresh pork cuts at most markets and higher prices for live hogs at western centers had a strengthening influence on wholesale prices of loins and shoulder cuts. There was a gradual stiffening of the market throughout the week, with the closing price range 50¢ to $1 above one week ago.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Dec. 24.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,671	.....	8,007
East St. Louis	2,292	85	1,073
Indianapolis	325	141	18
Kansas City	7,515	1,037	3,690
Oklahoma City	1,943	1,480	1
Omaha	4,960	.....	3,877
St. Joseph	1,176	84	1,097
St. Paul	3,266	846	984
Sioux City	2,546	131	.....
Wichita	863	.....	.....
Total	**32,557**	**3,804**	**18,747**
Previous week	51,980	7,590	29,386
State destination:			
Colorado	137	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	240
Florida	23	.....	.....
Illinois	5,500	343	2,405
Indiana	1,448	141	656
Iowa	6,212	594	2,392
Kansas	3,980	327	411
Kentucky	628	.....	.....
Maryland	222	.....	254
Massachusetts	119	.....	.....
Michigan	934	.....	3,517
Minnesota	1,147	131	419
Mississippi	47	.....	.....
Missouri	3,731	581	3,494
Montana	37	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,901	85	1,998
New York	73	.....	.....
Ohio	1,294	.....	1,247
Oklahoma	2,115	1,480	1
Pennsylvania	500	.....	250
South Dakota	737	.....	216
Tennessee	4	.....	.....
Texas	119	.....	.....
Virginia	32	.....	.....
West Virginia	53	.....	.....
Wisconsin	402	122	1,247
Wyoming	162	.....	.....
Total	32,557	3,804	18,747

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 17.	Nov. 26.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$22.50-23.50	$23.00-24.00	$26.50-28.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	24.00-26.00	25.00-27.00	29.50-31.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	17.00-20.00	18.50-21.00	21.75-24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00-26.50	26.50-28.00	29.50-32.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.00-41.00	40.00-42.00	44.50-48.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	17.50-20.00	18.00-20.00	21.00-23.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-19.00	17.50-19.00	19.00-20.50
Pure lard, tierces	16.00-16.75	17.50-18.00	21.50-22.75
Compound lard, tierces	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.50	14.00-15.50

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Monday, Dec. 27.

	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
Beef steers:			
Good and choice	$8.50-10.25	$7.50-9.25	$7.25-9.00
Common and medium	6.25- 8.50	5.25-7.50	5.75-7.25
Cows and heifers:			
Medium, good, and choice	4.50- 8.50	4.25-7.00	4.00-7.25

LIVE STOCK PRICES, MONDAY, DEC. 27.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.75	$11.25	$10.25	$10.15	$9.75
Bulk of sale	10.15-10.65	10.75-11.25	9.65-10.00	9.70-10.05	9.70- 9.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.00-10.40	10.40-10.75	9.65-10.10	9.80-10.10	9.70- 9.75
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	10.15-10.65	10-60.11.00	9.75-10.15	9.90-10.15	9.70- 9.75
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.30-10.70	10.60-11.25	9.50-10.25	9.75-10.15	9.70- 9.75
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.40-10.75	10.75-11.35	9.40-10.25	.....	9.50-10.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.65- 9.90	8.75- 9.00	9.00- 9.50	9.50- 9.75	9.60- 9.70
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	9.40- 9.65	8.50- 8.75	8.50- 9.00	9.25- 9.50	9.50- 9.60
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.40-10.85	10.60-11.35	9.75-10.25	.....	9.00- 9.75
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	10.25-11.00	8.50-10.25	7.50- 9.50	9.00-10.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	13.50-14.85	12.50-13.50	12.25-13.25	12.00-13.00	.....
Good	11.50-13.50	9.75-12.25	9.75-12.25	10.00-12.00	.....
Medium	9.50-11.50	8.50- 9.50	8.25- 9.75	8.00-10.00	7.25- 9.50
Common	8.00- 9.50	7.75- 8.25	7.25- 8.25	6.75- 8.00	6.00- 7.25
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	13.25-15.25	12.25-13.50	11.75-13.00	11.50-12.50	.....
Good	10.75-13.25	9.75-12.00	8.75-11.75	9.25-11.50	.....
Medium	8.75-10.75	8.25- 9.50	7.50- 8.75	7.25- 9.25	7.00- 9.00
Common	7.25- 8.75	6.50- 8.00	6.00- 7.50	6.25- 7.25	5.75- 7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.00-10.75	5.50-12.50	4.60-10.25	4.75- 9.50	4.25- 8.50
Cows, common-choice	4.75- 9.40	5.00- 8.00	4.25- 7.50	4.50- 7.75	4.00- 7.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75- 8.00	4.50- 7.00	3.75- 6.25	4.00- 7.00	3.50- 6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.25- 4.75	3.25- 4.75	3.00- 4.25	3.25- 4.50	2.75- 4.00
Canner steers	4.00- 5.50	3.50- 5.00	3.75- 4.50	3.50- 5.00	3.25- 4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	8.75-11.00	8.00-11.00	7.50-11.00	8.00-10.00	6.00- 8.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50- 9.50	5.00- 9.00	4.00- 8.50	4.00- 8.00	3.50- 5.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.25- 9.50	7.00- 8.50	7.25- 9.90	7.25- 9.25	5.00- 8.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.75- 9.00	6.00- 8.00	6.50- 9.25	6.25- 8.75	4.50- 8.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.50- 8.25	4.50- 8.00	4.00- 8.25	4.25- 8.25	4.00- 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50- 6.50	3.75- 6.00	3.75- 6.25	3.50- 6.25	3.00- 5.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	6.00- 7.50	6.00- 8.00	5.50- 7.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 6.00	3.25- 6.00	3.50- 5.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	10.00-12.50	8.75-12.00	9.00-11.50	9.25-10.75	9.00-11.00
Culls and common	8.00- 9.50	5.25- 8.00	6.50- 8.75	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.75
Feeder lambs	8.75-10.25	.....	6.50- 7.85	8.25- 9.75	7.00- 9.00
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	7.50-10.00	7.00- 9.50	7.25- 8.85	6.75- 8.00	6.25- 8.50
Wethers, medium-prime	5.00- 6.00	.....	4.50- 6.00	4.75- 5.75	4.00- 5.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.75- 5.00	3.00- 4.00	3.25- 4.25	3.75- 4.25	3.00- 4.00
Culls and common	1.50- 3.25	1.50- 2.75	1.00- 3.00	1.50- 3.50	1.50- 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.00- 5.50	.....	3.50- 5.00	3.75- 5.00	.....
Feeding ewes	2.75- 3.75	.....	2.50- 3.25	3.00- 3.75	2.50- 3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.	Nov. 30.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$22.00-24.00	$22.00-24.00	$27.00-28.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	21.00-24.00	$18.00-20.00	$16.00-18.00	$17.00-20.00
Medium	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00
Common	10.00-14.00	10.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	10.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00-12.00	.....
Common	9.75-10.25	9.00- 9.75	9.50-10.25	10.50-11.00	8.00- 9.00	10.00-11.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	23.00-25.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	26.00-27.00
Good	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00
Medium	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00
Common	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00
Common	7.00- 8.00	7.00- 8.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	.....
Good	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	16.00-20.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-18.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	10.00-13.00	12.00-14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	24.00-25.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-22.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-25.00
10-12 pounds average	22.00-23.00	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00	22.00-23.00	19.00-20.00	22.00-23.00
12-14 pounds average	20.00-21.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00
14 pounds and over	17.00-18.00	13.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	16.00-18.00	13.00-14.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	17.50-18.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 pounds average	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	18.00-19.00
8 pounds and over	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	20.00-21.00	.....	.....
Boston style	18.00-20.00	14.00-15.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	23.00-24.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 2.)

cago's advance for the week measured 65¢ to $1, while it took $1 to $1.25 to cover the average gain at Omaha and Kansas City. Some light lights sold $1.50 higher at East St. Louis.

With a comparative scarcity of light hogs, light lights, and pigs, and a broad shipping call for all of them, it was only natural that such weights should score the sharpest advances at all markets. A broader consumptive demand for fresh pork was also a bullish factor, and the undertone of the hog market at the week end was much healthier than for several weeks past.

At Chicago the demand was keenest for hogs averaging 180 lbs. and down, such weights, including pigs, outselling butcher hogs 15¢ to 40¢ most of the week. Such premiums were most pronounced at the week end.

Increased shipping orders for medium weight butchers were in evidence toward the close and some traders consider this an indication that hogs are cutting up at a reasonable profit. The bearish aspect of a week or 10 days ago has disappeared, but there is no means of telling when it may reappear, as there were times during the week when big packers showed a tendency to fight the advance. Apparently it would take only a moderate decrease in shipping demand and slightly increased receipts to make it possible for the prices to again start downward.

Chicago's closing top was $10.35, while East St. Louis reached $10.80, not counting light lights and pigs, which sold up to $11. At Omaha the best closed at $10.25, with $9.85 buying the best available at Kansas City. At the latter market the preholiday run was light, and buying was practically limited to one packer.

Sheep and Lambs Advance.

The sheep and lamb markets were well supported despite another liberal consignment of frozen mutton from New Zealand about 10 days ago. Fat lambs were unevenly 50¢ to $1.50 higher, and the bulk advanced 75¢ to $1.

Receipts at most points were light, the 10 leading markets receiving 135,500 against 234,700 the previous week, and 182,700 a year ago.

Some good and choice Colorado pea-fed lambs were received at East St. Louis and Kansas City and within a short time all markets will probably be getting offerings from that State. The season for that class of stock usually gets under way shortly after the holidays.

Near the close at Chicago, lambs sold up to $11.65 that looked like those at $10.50 to $10.75 at the low time the previous week. The two principal sheep markets reported yearlings 50¢ to $1 higher with best at Chicago reaching $9 and bulk selling downward from $8.50.

Matured sheep were only steady at Kansas City and strong to 25¢ higher at Chicago. Omaha prices, however, advanced 50¢ to 75¢. Bulk of ewes at Chicago cleared at $3.50 to $4 with tops at $4.50. The best were quotable up to $4.75 at Omaha on the close. Most wethers were quoted from $5 to $5.50.

Demand for feeding lambs for some unexplainable reason did not improve at Kansas City although prices there were relatively low. Even fat classes there did not respond to the week's advance elsewhere. At Chicago there was sufficient demand to cause a 25¢ advance, and at Omaha feeding lambs sold 25 to 50¢ higher. Feeders topped at Chicago at $10.25 and others sold at $8.75 to $10 with a good and choice class at most other western markets quotable from $7.50 to $9.75. Not enough business was done in feeding and breeding sheep to make accurate comparisons.

Monday's Prices Lower.

Opening, Dec. 27.—Liberal receipts of cattle at Chicago more than offset the advance in eastern beef prices and beef steers were 25¢ to 50¢ lower. Other western markets were from 25¢ higher to 75¢ lower, with general trade averaging weak to 50¢ lower.

While Omaha reported she stock 25¢ to 75¢ lower, other markets found a ready outlet for this class at strong to 50¢ higher prices, heifers everywhere finding the best call. Vealers were strong to $1 higher, packers paying $11 at several markets. Light country call held stockers and feeders about steady.

Hogs at the four markets, because of light receipts, opened unevenly higher. The general advance measured 25¢ to 40¢, but closing sales were much below early levels. East St. Louis reported the close 50¢ to 75¢ lower. Top at Chicago was $10.80, at Kansas City $10.25, at Omaha $10.15, and at East St. Louis $11.25. The closing limit at the latter market, however, was $10.50.

Lambs were weak to 25¢ lower at Omaha, with a top of $10.65. The other extreme was at Chicago where values gained 50¢ to $1, best selling up to $12.65.

Sheep at Chicago were around 50¢ higher, while at Omaha prices broke 25¢ to 50¢. Ewes reached $5, wethers $6, and yearlings $10, at Chicago. Feeding lambs were generally steady at the four western markets, good kinds at Chicago selling at $10.

GERMINATION OF COTTONSEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

It is only by knowing the germination of the seed that the farmer may be reasonably assured of obtaining as good results by planting a smaller quantity per acre and thus effecting a saving. The dealer is or should be in possession of this knowledge and it should be passed on to the buyer, as it is in reality a part of the commodity purchased. It is largely on this basis that values should be determined, because only seed that will grow is of value for planting purposes.

The foregoing results of germination tests indicate clearly that it is not possible always to determine whether cotton seed is of high germination without making actual laboratory or field tests. The detailed report shows that samples submitted by some of the oldest and largest dealers vary greatly in germination. Of five samples of as many varieties submitted by one dealer one sample tested only 56, the others ranging from 80 to 93%. Several instances are noted where one sample, among a number of others of high germination, germinated only 60 to 68%.

Should not dealers make preparations now to test their stocks for sale in 1921 and avoid as far as possible a repetition of the 1920 record of nearly one-third averaging only 68.8%? A distinct service to the cotton industry would result.

More New Zealand Mutton Arrives.

The steamer *Port Curtis*, with 82,850 carcasses of frozen New Zealand mutton, arrived at New York, Dec. 14. The average weight of carcasses was reported as 52 lbs.

STATISTICS ON LIVE STOCK.

(Concluded from front page.)

probably will show greater variation in numbers in this respect than cattle and sheep.

Reliable estimates of the number of live stock on farms and ranges on the first day of each month are lacking, but would aid materially in correctly judging the live-stock situation. In the absence of these figures estimates for Jan. 1 are used and show that 1920 started with approximately 328,000 less cattle, 1,675,000 less hogs, and 251,000 less sheep than 1919.

The receipts of live stock at stock yards during the 10 months ending Oct. 31, 1920, were less than for the same period in 1919 by 1,150,591 cattle, 1,232,587 hogs, and 2,466,713 sheep. The movement of live stock from public stock yards to farms and feed lots was lighter by 884,318 cattle, 103,271 hogs, and 1,275,137 sheep.

With the exception of calves, there were fewer animals slaughtered under Federal inspection during the 10 months of 1920 than during the same period in 1919, the differences being 1,007,328 less cattle, 184,684 more calves, 3,046,379 less hogs, and 1,147,821 less sheep. The increase in calf slaughter may be regarded as indicative of a further decline in the number of cattle available for slaughter two years hence, while decreases in the number of cattle and sheep returned to farms and feed lots from public stock yards would seem to indicate a decrease in the domestic beef and mutton supply in 1921 as compared with 1920. The amount of dressed beef produced during the 10 months of 1920 was 532,576,204 lbs. less than for the same period in 1919, and fresh pork was 453,424,260 lbs. less.

The imports during 10 months of 1920 as compared with those of the same period in 1919 were as follows: Fresh beef, 3,981,514 lbs, more; fresh lamb and mutton, 71,976,969 lbs. more; fresh pork, 1,090,461 lbs. less; cured and canned pork, 4,228,869 lbs. less. Exports were as follows: Fresh beef, 144,614,817 lbs. less; fresh pork products, 3,891,914 lbs. more; cured and canned pork, 659,419,665 lbs. less; lard, 152,416,531 lbs. less; and fresh lamb and mutton, 342,544 lbs less. The increase in importations of fresh beef and especially of fresh lamb and mutton over last year, and the decrease in exports of fresh beef, cured and canned pork, and lard are the most striking features brought out by the figures on the meat situation.

The table on page 5, "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation" will reveal conditions in more detail for each month from July to October inclusive in 1919 and 1920.

Mexico Imports Live Stock from the United States.

Mexico, for many years an exporter of live stock to the Southwest, assumed the rôle of importer a short time ago, when an order for two double decks of fat sheep was received at the Kansas City Stock Yards. Mexico in former years has sent thousands of thin cattle and sheep from her range districts into this country to be fattened for market purposes. In addition to the two cars of sheep purchased at Kansas City, eight more cars of sheep, seven cars of butcher cattle, and one car of choice hogs were bought at Fort Worth, Tex. The trainload went into Mexico through the entry port of Laredo, ultimate destinations being Mexico City and Tampico. This stock was bought for packers and butchers in the two Mexican cities. The sheep sent from Kansas City averaged 115 lbs. The entire shipment, gathered at Kansas City and Fort Worth, cost approximately $22,000.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION.

BEEF AND VEAL.

	1920				1919				Total, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1920.	Total, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1919.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	July.	August.	September.	October.		
Inspected slaughter:										
Cattle	661,172	685,763	825,484	843,136	854,797	859,409	855,192	1,073,220	7,082,401	8,089,729
Calves	342,765	332,349	347,578	314,791	399,966	318,769	317,984	374,619	3,497,826	3,313,142
Average live weight:										
Cattle.....pounds	980.17	960.46	961.57	931.72						
Calves.....do	180.96	190.75	217.94	203.29						
Average dressed weight:										
Beef.....do	522.32	504.91	482.60	472.97	548.68	545.82	531.91	515.42	549.02	546.49
Veal.....do	102.43	107.36	120.58	114.16	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Total dressed product:										
Beef.....do	345,343,359	346,248,596	398,378,578	398,778,034	469,010,018	469,082,620	454,885,177	553,159,052	3,888,379,797	4,420,956,001
Veal.....do	35,109,419	35,680,989	41,910,955	35,936,541	40,968,517	34,223,040	38,342,511	42,766,505		
Storage beginning of month, beef:										
Fresh.....do	95,296,702	77,468,708	67,010,180	58,460,614	162,638,789	159,278,573	162,069,316	166,243,870		
Cured.....do	26,355,203	23,617,431	22,711,152	19,593,940	20,244,319	20,943,145	35,525,991	37,327,531		
Storage at end of month, beef:										
Fresh.....do	77,468,708	67,010,180	58,460,614	68,662,535	159,278,573	162,069,316	166,243,870	184,196,382		
Cured.....do	23,617,431	22,711,152	19,593,940	20,352,385	30,943,145	35,525,991	37,327,531	37,594,680		
Domestic exports:										
Fresh beef and veal.....pounds	2,762,138	311,459	403,906	4,554,691	18,684,733	30,823,159	19,237,780	9,750,120	51,611,545	196,226,362
Cured beef.....do	2,743,336	3,094,769	2,194,658	3,081,441	3,602,424	6,108,944	2,846,241	1,700,368	26,602,102	49,676,194
Canned beef.....do	1,371,647	829,149	431,009	407,913	3,538,468	3,567,137	1,337,473	1,744,011	18,446,261	48,049,188
Oleo stock, oil and stearin.....do	5,875,301	12,145,586	9,079,077	7,049,917	8,977,956	7,870,604	7,006,141	7,429,141	69,878,224	69,636,228
Tallow.....do	2,327,333	1,960,006	946,884	1,911,849	4,390,146	6,531,167	6,794,896	2,568,042	15,835,886	34,990,822
Imports:										
Fresh beef.....do	4,011,649	4,191,312	4,370,779	5,209,449	3,315,133	2,786,897	2,570,673	2,029,544	30,849,409	26,867,895
Fresh veal.....do	533,865	325,433	383,874	246,291	586,919	146,130	84,226	343,866	7,772,052	4,989,669
Cured beef.....do	51,339	122,355	392,978	64,066		280	5,501		2,572,406	466,406
Canned beef.....do	374,338	86,600	208,308	2,055,771	47,553	150,360	83,923	4,882	2,788,127	25,290,856
Oleo stock, oil, and stearin.....do	277,421		30,905		715,033	112,885			2,979,148	1,230,483
Tallow.....do			977,612	1,759,653	151,471	167,133			3,367,743	1,406,763
Prices per 100 lbs.:[4]										
Cattle: Good steers	$15.60	$15.51	$15.78	$15.88	$15.06	$15.37	$14.71	$15.23		
Beef carcasses: Good steers	23.69	24.18	25.02	23.50	20.94	22.64	21.35	23.47		
Veal calves	13.98	15.08	16.39	14.18	17.88	19.62	20.52	18.05		
Veal carcasses	23.18	22.18	24.00	22.55	27.44	28.06	28.63	26.47		
Receipts at public stock yards, cattle and calves	1,670,836	1,969,813	2,302,872	2,216,636	2,016,461	2,039,331	2,395,899	3,007,927	18,588,119	19,738,620
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stock yards	218,365	282,568	488,786	579,716	236,104	396,633	611,524	839,388	3,209,285	4,093,603
Estimated number of cattle on farms in United States									[2] 68,232,000	[3] 68,560,000

PORK.

Inspected slaughter, hogs	2,643,772	2,190,821	1,978,602	2,486,940	2,884,325	1,949,413	1,997,149	2,685,711	30,704,926	33,751,305
Average live weight.....pounds	228.56	234.66	227.62	221.62						
Average dressed weight.....do	177.61	176.83	169.76	163.38	176.28	177.50	173.25	165.74	169.78	167.89
Total dressed product.....do	469,560,345	387,402,877	335,887,476	406,316,257	508,448,811	346,020,808	346,096,064	445,129,741	5,213,082,336	5,666,596,596
Storage at beginning of month, pork:										
Fresh.....do	170,054,431	161,803,702	129,197,356	87,592,345	135,263,362	131,137,303	90,599,793	61,416,948		
Cured.....do	812,399,507	771,224,069	677,814,096	528,818,456	804,123,190	751,310,700	679,993,958	630,498,030		
Storage at end of month, pork:										
Fresh.....do	161,803,702	129,197,356	87,592,345	67,148,129	131,137,303	90,599,793	61,416,948	47,271,467		
Cured.....do	771,224,069	677,814,096	528,818,456	405,649,595	751,310,700	679,993,958	630,498,030	521,649,192		
Storage at beginning of month, lard.do	193,315,999	191,530,582	170,773,674	109,258,328	92,131,516	100,477,624	87,947,452	76,456,389		
Storage at end of month, lard.....do	191,530,582	170,773,674	109,258,328	47,329,338	100,477,624	87,947,452	76,456,389	66,036,217		
Domestic exports:										
Fresh pork.....do	449,549	1,006,581	442,532	1,912,006	4,143,096	538,247	876,239	98,022	14,270,928	10,379,014
Cured pork.....do	26,713,785	37,103,235	39,552,018	48,700,430	73,154,594	63,792,190	40,701,751	42,351,839	338,724,379	991,175,831
Canned pork.....do	909,142	1,129,578	707,449	499,126	1,669,916	1,401,132	996,931	1,321,254	8,624,845	15,596,058
Sausage.....do	774,305	1,100,925	428,885	690,283	1,069,876	2,856,243	1,306,611	1,199,062	15,004,825	18,461,328
Lard.....do	52,630,481	44,448,089	58,075,614	81,530,953	52,506,855	44,292,484	27,957,553	37,035,673	495,511,574	647,738,105
Imports:										
Fresh pork.....pounds	188,388	162,048	56,735	572,719	116,698	914,166	284,530	342,223	1,831,466	2,921,927
Cured and canned pork.....do	122,530	162,290	78,625	151,363	261,145	110,275	85,422	132,508	835,493	5,064,362
Sausage.....do	14,351	20,631	16,412	16,259	2,511	11,678	33,643	70,815	201,124	155,407
Lard.....do					245,698	72,200	145,054	108,860	152,158	3,433,155
Prices per 100 lbs.:[4]										
Live hogs, medium weight, good butcher	$15.65	$15.37	$16.43	$14.59	$22.04	$20.61	$17.97	$14.72		
Fresh pork loins (10-14 lbs.)	31.19	32.93	37.32	34.33	31.76	34.02	34.33	30.67		
Shoulders, skinned	21.61	21.80	24.56	25.53	26.42	27.81	26.65	23.19		
Picnics (6-8 lbs.)	19.70	19.75	20.90	20.75	25.50	25.74	22.95	17.28		
Butts (Boston style)	24.93	26.95	31.25	30.25	28.70	31.43	32.35	27.47		
Bacon (breakfast)	38.54	37.39	37.08	36.29	39.33	38.73	35.75	31.84		
Ham (smoked)	38.26	36.75	35.75	34.89	38.38	38.25	34.68	29.52		
Lard (tierces)	21.80	21.12	22.79	23.29	33.79	29.52	25.59	27.18		
Receipts at public stock yards, hogs	2,811,321	2,524,592	2,443,148	2,834,164	2,974,328	2,094,569	2,397,331	3,121,141	34,514,747	35,747,334
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stock yards, hogs	27,213	35,656	46,532	60,462	44,295	50,502	74,313	111,156	638,423	741,694
Estimated number of hogs on farms in United States									[2] 72,909,000	[3] 74,384,000

LAMB AND MUTTON.

Inspected slaughter, sheep and lambs	1,048,428	1,041,580	1,150,776	1,067,821	1,160,470	1,233,883	1,291,979	1,413,805	9,081,528	10,229,34
Average live weight.....pounds	71.80	78.85	76.67	80.62						
Average dressed weight.....do	34.94	37.91	36.84	38.25	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Total dressed product.....do	36,632,074	39,486,298	42,394,588	40,844,153	40,546,822	46,776,565	47,596,506	54,078,041		
Storage beginning of month.....do	4,310,527	2,298,580	11,021,173	25,324,548	7,278,826	7,263,304	7,816,999	8,313,390		
Storage at end of month.....do	2,298,580	11,021,173	25,324,548	48,996,723	7,263,304	7,816,999	8,313,390	7,894,287		
Domestic exports, fresh mutton	227,750	181,689	374,071	184,547	429,722	322,245	455,607	540,788	2,903,577	3,246,121
Imports, fresh mutton	280,197	11,463,979	12,266,086	34,106,351	242,799	1,713,349	247,477	1,004,930	79,015,769	7,038,890
Prices per 100 pounds:[4]										
Lamb (84 lbs. down, medium to prime)	$14.42	$12.71	$12.93	$11.78	$16.07	$15.74	$14.12	$14.25		
Lamb carcasses, good grade	31.10	27.68	26.38	23.20	26.94	27.01	23.09	22.17		
Sheep, medium to choice grade	7.84	7.62	7.00	6.53	8.89	9.23	8.27	8.27		
Mutton, good grade	14.83	14.60	13.54	11.35	17.50	18.03	15.81	13.97		
Receipts at public stock yards, sheep	2,033,678	2,606,970	2,896,163	3,027,164	2,286,736	3,359,840	3,854,334	3,753,972	19,487,764	21,954,477
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stock yards, sheep	324,265	568,121	795,988	1,059,091	340,452	1,039,168	1,594,838	1,385,629	4,081,389	5,356,526
Estimated number sheep and lambs on farms in United States									[2] 48,615,000	[3] 48,856,000

[1] No figures available for average dressed weight of veal, sheep, and lambs for 1919. Average weights for corresponding month in 1920 used in estimating production of dressed meats. [2] Jan. 1, 1920. [3] Jan. 1, 1919. [4] Average monthly prices at Chicago.

Dairy and Poultry

FURTHER SLIGHT ADVANCES MADE IN BUTTER MARKETS.

Prices Firm During Holidays—Fancy Grades Insufficient to Supply Demand.

Light receipts of fancy butter, a generally satisfactory holiday trade, and a regular good consumptive demand acted to keep butter markets in a firm condition during Christmas week. The small percentage of fancy quality in current receipts was barely sufficient to take care of the demand, and as a result prices showed a gradual advance. Top grades were so scarce that buyers were unable to supply their wants and turned to medium grades. This gave these grades also a firmer tone, but as yet little interest has been shown in lower-scoring lots unless offered at very low prices.

Rumors that the British ministry was looking for a good-sized block of undergrades at a price under 35¢ caused some comment and no doubt added to the interest on low-grade butter, but as yet no facts are available and no particular improvement has been noted.

Storage Stock in Demand.

At Boston the trade is almost entirely on storage butter, and the demand for this calss of goods has been quite satisfactory. Other markets, however, have been slow to change from fresh to storage, and the movement of storage stocks has not been as free as is desired. Buyers do considerable shopping and take only the most desirable lots. Taken as a whole, while the general market was in much better condition than the previous week, there was still a feeling among the trade that stocks must be kept moving, as there yet remains too much danger of another decline to allow goods to accumulate.

Two steamers carrying Danish butter, the *Hellig Olav* and the *Drottingholm*, were unloaded at New York during the week. According to the manifests the former carried 5,049 casks and 422 boxes, and the latter 2,150 casks and 700 boxes. These two shipments amounted to over 860,000 lbs. There has been rather a good demand for Danish butter and at the close of the week prices ranged around 51–52½¢. It is said that England is considering contracting for Denmark's output at such a price as to make it impossible for American buyers to buy at less than 47½¢.

Pacific Coast Butter in East.

At least five cars of butter have been shipped to New York from the State of Washington. Some of these have arrived and are of excellent quality, scoring about 92 points. Pacific coast markets, however, are somewhat firmer and there is a question as to whether conditions will warrant the shipping of much more in the immediate future.

Receipts of domestic butter on all markets were slightly heavier than the previous week. Storage reductions were about the same. Holdings are still about the same as last year, which has been the case all through the month of December. At the close of the week an unsettled feeling was noticeable, and there was even some talk of possible declines following the holidays.

Exports of beef and beef products from the United States during 1918 represented 26.8% of the world exports for that year.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 25.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	55½	52½	56	53½	47½
Tuesday	56	52½	56	54	48½
Wednesday	56	52½	56	54	48½
Thursday	56	53	56½	54	48
Friday	56	54	56½	54	47
Saturday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Average for week	**55.90**	**52.90**	**55.20**	**53.90**	**47.80**
Previous week	54.58	50.71	54.83	52.83	47.41
Corresponding week last year	70.80	65.60	72.00	70.10	65.10

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[2]	Chicago.[3]	Boston.[3]	San Francisco.[3,4]	Wisconsin.[3]
Monday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	26½	.....
Tuesday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	26½	21
Wednesday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	25½	21
Thursday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	25½	20½
Friday	27–28	21½–23½	24–25	25½	20½
Saturday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Average for week	**27.50**	**22.50**	**24.50**	**26.10**	**20.63**
Previous week	27.50	22.63	24.50	25.29	21.25
Corresponding week last year	31.50	30.89	31.50	27.95	30.50

[1] Holiday.
[2] Held cheese prices.
[3] Fresh cheese prices.
[4] Flats.

Wholesale prices per lb. of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	Cents.		Cents.
Monday	44½	Friday	45½
Tuesday	45	Saturday	(1)
Wednesday	45½		
Thursday	45½	Average	45.35

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Dec. 25.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	5,204,739	5,549,940	5,873,885
Put into cold storage	276,576	1,039,583	340,943
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,799,525	3,752,312	2,689,924
Change during week	−2,522,947	−2,712,729	−2,348,881
Total holdings	41,069,496	43,641,245	40,730,544
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,042,875	2,770,336	2,535,045
Put into cold storage	297,387	353,118	340,426
Withdrawn from cold storage	665,718	968,245	728,876
Change during week	− 368,331	− 615,127	− 388,450
Total holdings	13,290,437	13,658,768	21,685,964
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	86,688	97,570	68,955
Put into cold storage	5,382	11,194	3,326
Withdrawn from cold storage	146,215	156,618	164,875
Change during week	− 140,833	− 145,424	− 161,549
Total holdings	421,359	562,192	1,004,122
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	17,620,969	14,081,403	16,797,096
Put into cold storage	5,546,653	6,851,569	6,923,676
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,128,707	1,786,909	1,881,095
Change during week	+3,417,946	+5,064,669	+5,042,581
Total holdings	52,155,574	48,737,628	56,345,231

CHEESE MARKETS VERY INACTIVE DURING XMAS WEEK.

Substantially Increased Business Generally Expected During Present Month.

Inactivity continued to feature cheese markets during Christmas week. Buyers in all markets operated very cautiously and none were taking goods in excess of immediate trade requirements. There is a general desire to carry as light stocks as possible over the first of the year when inventories are usually taken and the larger accumulations are now held by first-hand receivers.

At Wisconson primary markets it is estimated that the week's business was the lightest of any week during the year. Slight activity developed at some points toward the last of the week, apparently from buyers who, because stocks got pretty low, ordered goods to arrive after the 1st of January. But in spite of the dullness, Wisconsin dealers have not lost confidence in the market and are hopeful that there will be an active demand after the holidays.

Prices on Held Cheese Lower.

Basic asking prices on fresh cheese at country points in Wisconsin were about the same as the previous week, and actual sales in primary markets as well as distributing markets were made at prices practically unchanged. The market on held cheese, however, was not quite so firm as it has been for several weeks. In fact, wholesale prices at distributing markets were lower by about ½c toward the latter part of the week. Demand has continued fairly good, but the dullness prevailing on fresh cheese has had a tendency to affect trading on held goods. Consignments of fall made cheese have been made to some markets, and while but a small percentage of these lots have been real fancy, the effect has also been to weaken the feeling somewhat. Export business still fails to offer encouragement, and in addition to the fact that very few shipments of any size are being made it is reported that some of the English markets are somewhat weaker.

Storage Holdings Less.

The showing of storage holdings of cheese as revealed by the monthly cold storage report released the previous week, which indicated a shoratge on Dec. 1 of some 22,000,000 lbs. under last year had a tendency to bolster up the market, especially on the best grades. Buyers have been quite discriminating in their demands, and even though fancy cheese may hold steady to firm, undergrades may be rather hard to move profitably. On the whole, dealers are at present waiting to see whether the month of January will bring the improved demand which is generally anticipated. The market needs support in order to avoid inevitable declines if present conditions continue.

Turkeys Sold Well at Boston.

Turkeys sold actively at Boston during the week previous to the Christmas holidays, and supplies cleaned up in a way that was a surprise to most of the dealers. Prices were higher this year than ever before, fancy northern birds reaching 65–68¢ wholesale, Kentuckys bringing 55–60¢, and Texas lots going at 50–85¢, according to quality. Undergrades and frozen stock were offered at 45¢ and up, but did not sell. Regardless of the fact that the general price trend in other commodities was downward, and that the purchasing power of the ordinary buyer had been counted upon as being smaller on account of unemployment, turkeys not only sold but sold better than ever before.

The dull market on small chicken and fowl, which has prevailed recently, was improved somewhat, but supplies were still too heavy for the demand. Large roasting chickens were moved fairly well, and large fowl sold moderately. Duck and geese were plentiful at about the same prices as previous years, and sold well. The most noticable feature of the market was that, although substitutes for the famous turkey were as low or lower than for several years, custom still held and made a market for this Christmas delicacy regardless of price.

CONDENSED MILK MARKET SHOWN SLOW AND DRAGGY.

November Prices Lower, Especially Bulk Goods, and Demand Limited.

The demand for condensed and evaporated milk during November and early December was very little better than previously reported. Manufacturers report that the jobbing and retail trade are purchasing according to current consumptive demands, which in certain sections, especially the South, were greatly limited by the tight-money situation and distressed agricultural conditions. Most manufacturers report a gradual decrease of their held stocks. There is very little if any active buying on a large scale, and some large exporters reported an 80% decrease in their export shipments. There has been some inquiry from France and Germany. A number of firms are handling the milk received, to the account of the producers, while others still have their factories closed.

Wide Range of Prices.

The prices paid to producers show a rather wide range in different sections, and the average for the month of December is approximately 20¢ per hundredweight less than November. Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk in the hands of manufacturers on Dec. 1 had been scaled down somewhat from those on Nov. 1 but still are rather large, especially unsold stocks of bulk condensed milk which showed an increase on Dec. 1 of nearly 300 per cent over the stocks on Nov. 1.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk (pounds).

[Comparative stock figures are for identical firms.]

Stocks.	Nov. 1, 1920.	Dec. 1, 1920.	Change from Dec. 1, 1919.
CONDENSED MILK.			
Total stocks:			*Per cent.*
Case goods	64,221,838	51,017,798	+ 23
Bulk goods	29,711,249	27,643,578	+227
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	31,623,543	26,096,802	(1)
Bulk goods	2,324,596	2,249,194	(1)
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	45,205,817	37,087,454	+357
Bulk goods	8,174,994	23,961,900	+219
Total unfilled orders:			
Case goods	1,897,496	1,075,500	— 90
Bulk goods	20,000		—100
EVAPORATED MILK.			
Total stocks:			
Case goods	204,882,213	186,377,236	+ 59
Bulk goods	476,101	386,119	— 50
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	52,943,541	49,314,311	(1)
Bulk goods	28,188	25,398	(1)
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	158,812,315	141,623,981	+149
Bulk goods	342,500	255,727	— 53
Total unfilled orders:			
Case goods	0	0	—100

Exports.	Oct., 1920.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1919
Condensed milk	16,161,015	13,051,288	(1)
Evaporated milk	3,985,640	4,155,675	(1)
Total	20,146,655	17,206,963	[2]70,278,203

[1] Comparative figures were omitted, as they were such a small per cent of the total stock figures.
[2] Figures for Nov., 1919, include condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk combined.

The price of sweetened condensed bulk skimmed milk was quoted as low as $6 per hundredweight in some sections, which barely covers costs of sugar, barrels, and factory operations, to say nothing of the cost of the skim milk used. A wide range was given for the prices of sweetened condensed and unsweetened evaporated case goods, the higher prices applying to advertised brands, while in most instances lower prices were reported for unadvertised brands.

Prices Paid Producers for 3.5 per cent Milk at Condenseries.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	Nov. 1, 1920.		Dec. 1, 1920.	
	Case and bulk goods.	Bulk goods only.	Case and bulk goods.	Bulk goods only.
New England	$2.92	$3.91	$2.72	$3.95
Middle Atlantic	3.70	3.41	3.38	3.02
South Atlantic	3.30	2.74	3.02	2.43
East North Central	2.43	2.97	2.24	2.95
West North Central	2.47	2.87	2.40	2.59
Western (North)	2.03	2.99	1.93	2.94
Western (South)	2.43	3.27	2.27	.....
United States	2.61	3.17	2.44	2.99

Those countries receiving export shipments of condensed milk of over 500,000 pounds during November were Germany, the United Kingdom, and Cuba. Those receiving shipments of unsweetened evaporated of over 500,000 pounds were Belgium and the United Kingdom. The slump in exports is attributed in part to the rate of exchange prevailing between the United States and most foreign countries.

It would be problematical to attempt to state when present conditions in the condensed and evaporated milk industry will again become normal. The prevailing limited extension of credit to jobbers and wholesale dealers has tended to restrict their purchases to smaller quantities, and the tendency of consumers generally to economize in purchases of all kinds has resulted in curtailed consumption of condensed and evaporated milk. These factors, together with the decrease in export demand, have resulted in an overstocked market from which the industry is now trying to relieve itself.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk, October and November.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	October.	November.	October.	November.
New England	$9.64	$9.59	$5.76	$5.32
Middle Atlantic	9.04	8.92	5.82	5.57
South Atlantic	9.87	9.92	5.85	5.79
East North Central	9.79	9.83	5.53	5.51
West North Central	9.67	9.70	5.78	5.66
South Central	9.69	9.83	5.89	5.84
Western (North)	9.67	9.70	5.76	5.68
Western (South)	9.60	9.63	5.65	5.71
United States	9.58	9.55	5.89	5.62

Possible Milk Crisis in Switzerland.

There is a grave possibility of a milk crisis, especially in the larger cities in Switzerland, because of the general extension of cattle disease and the approaching winter grazing restrictions of milk cows, according to the American consul at Berne.

The Federal office of alimentation has issued a decree prohibiting the purchase and sale of confectionery cream (whipped cream and cream for tea and coffee) and the use of cream in preparing all industrial foods and drinks. Beginning on Dec. 1, the manufacture only of the products upon which the alimentation office had fixed maximum prices was allowed. For the preparation of all other milk, milk chocolate, ice cream, and soft cheese special permission must be obtained from the office of alimentation.

CATTLE INDUSTRY DEVELOPING IN CHINESE PROVINCES.

Philippines Gets Supply of Beef from Shantung—Siberia Also Is Source of Outlet.

While China is not considered a cattle country, the cattle industry has begun to show some measure of development in certain sections, including Shantung, according to the American consul at Tsinanfu. Where, some years ago, it was difficult to obtain 500 head of cattle in Shantung for slaughtering and export purposes, to-day 10,000 head can be obtained quite as readily. Cattle are raised in part as farm animals, and one criticism of Shantung beef which has been heard is that it is often from older cattle than the beef obtainable in other parts of the world. But with the development of the slaughtering industry and the export of cattle and beef to Siberia and the Philippines the quality has improved.

American Army Gets Supplies.

The American Army in the Philippines is supplied with Shantung beef which is slaughtered in Tsingtau under official veterinary inspection and supervision. The Tsingtau customs statistics for 1919 show the export of fresh and frozen beef to have amounted to 17,310,800 lbs.; in 1913, the export was 11,600,533 lbs.

There is no dairying industry and, in consequence, a considerable waste occurs, due to the farmers not milking their cows. Cattle diseases are more frequent than in countries maintaining veterinary services, and this naturally has retarded the industry. With the establishment of veterinary stations, the importation of stock for breeding purposes, and some official encouragement, there is no question but that an extensive cattle industry and dairying industry could be established in Shantung, on a profitable basis, reports the American consul.

Sweet Potato Storage Increasing in Georgia.

Notwithstanding the generally high construction cost, it is reported that more warehouses for the curing and storage of sweet potatoes were erected in Georgia during 1920 than during any previous year. The decline in price of cotton and the ravages of the boll wevil have compelled a readjustment of which this is one evidence. Georgia for many years has produced over 10,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes annually. Not until recently, however, has there been any serious attempt to sell it as great and valuable food crop outside of the local markets.

Millions of bushels of sweet potatoes have been lost through decay in the earthen banks constructed by farmers. At present there are over 100 storage houses in Georgia, each having a capacity of 5,000 bushels or over. If the full capacity of all the warehouses was in use there would be over 1,000 cars of cured sweet potatoes to be shipped this season.

The variety most widely grown and recommended is the Porto Rican. This is a moist, dark yellow fleshed, and sirupy sweet potato. The Porto Rican is a truly southern sweet potato type. Climatic and soil conditions in Georgia greatly favor the production of large crops of sweet potatoes, many farmers planting vine cuttings in late July after the harvesting of the early crop, make two successional crops of potatoes in one year. It is very likely that in the future there will be a large increase in the number and capacity of sweet potato warehouses.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES HOLD FAIRLY STEADY AS SHIPMENTS FALL OFF.

Potatoes Slightly Higher in Chicago—Apple Markets Slow with Weak Tone.

Markets for fruits and vegetables were generally steady during the week ending Dec. 27. Apple values were moderately lower, while cabbage prices showed some improvement. Carlot movement was much lighter. Total shipments were 4,404 cars compared with 7,893 the preceding week and with 5,218 during the corresponding week last season.

Northern sacked round white potatoes advanced 5 to 10¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. at shipping points, closing mostly $1.25 to $1.35. The Chicago carlot market added 5 to 10¢ to last week's moderate recovery, closing $1.40 to $1.55 sacked. In other middle-western cities the jobbing range closed slightly lower at $1.45 to $1.85. Round white stock held at $1.45 to $1.55 f. o. b. at shipping points in western New York. Maine bulk Green Mountains were steady f. o. b. early in the week at $1.30. New York held at $2.10 to $2.20. Round whites were steady in New York at $1.95 to $2.10; Philadelphia $1.25 to $1.50. Sacked Green Mountains closed slightly lower at $1.75 to $1.90 in Boston. Eastern round whites were firm in Baltimore around $2 sacked. Cleveland held at $1.65 to $1.85 and small lots in Washington were steady at $2.15 to $2.35. Russets held around 90¢ at Idaho shipping points and Rurals at 75¢ per 100 lbs. sacked wagon-loads cash to growers. Shipments were 1,164 cars compared with 1,760 the previous week and 1,766 during the corresponding week last year.

Apples Slightly Lower.

Baldwin apples held around $4 per bbl. f. o. b. at western New York shipping points. Orchard run stock, culls out, 2¼ inches up were slow and firm at $1.50 to $1.60. New York A–2¾ Baldwins lost an additional 50¢ per bbl. in New York and Philadelphia, reaching $3.50 to $4. Yorks and Greenings were weaker also, closing at $3.50 to $4.50. Baldwins recovered last week's decline at Pittsburgh, closing above other eastern markets at $4.50 to $5. Middlewestern Jonathans were unchanged in Kansas City at $8.50 to $9.50 per bbl. Chicago weakened 50¢, reaching $6 to $6.50 Dec. 24. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were reported selling 25¢ per box lower f. o. b. Dec. 24 around $2. Large extra fancy stock was in moderate demand in New York at $3.75 to $4. Medium sizes jobbed at $3.25 to $3.50. Movement of both barreled and boxed apples fell off nearly one-half for the week. Shipments of barreled stock totaled 642 cars compared with 1,157 the previous week and with 230 during the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments of boxed apples were 393 cars compared with 736 the preceding week and with 570 during the corresponding week last year.

Onions Fairly Steady.

A few sales of New York Yellow Globe onions were reported early in the week at western New York shipping points at $1.10 per 100 lbs. Eastern yellow varieties were steady in eastern cities, closing mostly $1 to $1.25. Middlewestern stock was slightly lower in consuming markets at 75¢ to $1.40. Shipments were lighter with 112 cars rolled, compared with 195 the week before and with 156 during the corresponding week last season.

Danish type cabbage recovered last week's decline of 50¢ per ton bulk, field stock closing around $8 to $9 f. o. b. western New York shipping points. Jobbing prices advanced about $8 per ton in Baltimore and Philadelphia reaching $17 to $20. Northern Danish cabbage ranged $1 per ton higher in Chicago Dec. 24. Shipments were 167 cars, compared with 247 the preceding week and with 157 during the corresponding week last season. Shipments of new cabbage from Texas and Florida continue very light.

New Jersey and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes were steady in eastern consuming centers Dec. 24 at $1.50 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. Nancy Halls held at $1.75 per bu. hamper in Chicago, $1.80 to $1.85 in Cincinnati, and $2 in Detroit. Car-lot movement fell off sharply with only 262 cars shipped, compared with 486 the week before, but is still slightly heavier than during the corresponding period a year ago when 230 cars were shipped.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* was in moderate demand and added 35 to 75¢ per crate to the previous week's slight advance in eastern cities, reaching $2 to $3. Chicago showed a wider range of $1.50 to $2. New York Golden Self-blanching *celery* jobbed at $3.50 to $5.50 per crate in consuming markets early in the week. California *celery* brought highest prices in the Middle West, ranging $4.50 to $5.50 per crate and $3.50 to $4.50 in eastern cities. Massachusetts *cranberries* jobbed slightly lower in Boston at $9 to $13 per bbl. and $15 to $18 in Baltimore. Pittsburgh was steady at $14 to $18. Chicago held at $17 to $17.50. Big Boston *lettuce* declined about 50¢ per 1½ bu. hamper in consuming markets, jobbing prices closing about 50¢ lower at $1 to $2. California Iceberg lettuce lost most of the moderate advance of the preceding week, closing at a range of $2.25 to $3.25 per crate.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Dec. 25.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	393	570	736	26,793	33,975	45,590
Barreled	642	230	1,157	48,783	34,147	41,079
Cabbage:						
Old	167	157	247	27,188	21,171	23,439
New	9	21	6	[1] 57	[1] 64	[1] 27,188
Cauliflower	101	78	87	1,418	912	2,594
Celery	103	128	412	7,632	5,568	6,775
Dry beans	117	126	119	2,104	3,057	6,655
Grapefruit	98	139	204	3,312	2,985	11,200
Lemons	66	32	100	1,807	1,448	8,600
Lettuce	259	148	413	2,547	1,366	12,363
Onions	112	156	195	19,933	16,706	20,531
Oranges	709	1,246	1,732	12,918	10,715	46,611
Sweet potatoes	262	230	486	10,600	10,397	15,367
White potatoes	1,164	1,766	1,760	121,267	115,625	160,162
Vegetables: [2]						
Old	157	138	184	11,966	11,109	11,255
New	45	53	55	[1] 234	[1] 422	[1] 11,966
Total	4,404	5,218	7,893	298,268	269,181	412,221

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Mixed and bunched.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received	This season. Dec. 27.	This season. Dec. 20.	One year ago.
New York	413	[1] $1.95–2.10	[1] $1.95–2.10	[1] $3.05–3.15
Boston	172	1.75–1.90	1.75–2.00	3.35–3.45
Philadelphia	20	[1] 1.25–1.50	[1] 1.25–1.50	[1] 3.45–3.55
Baltimore	3	2.00	1.75–1.85	3.35
Pittsburgh	26	1.60–1.65	1.60–1.65	3.55
Cleveland	16	1.65–1.85	1.65–1.85	3.50–3.65
Cincinnati	23	1.65	1.65–1.85	3.50–3.55
Detroit	4	1.45–1.50	1.50–1.60	3.25–3.50
Chicago	149	1.40–1.55	[2] 1.35–1.45	[2] 3.30–3.50
St. Louis	24	.....	1.60	3.40–3.50
Kansas City	51	.....	1.65–1.75	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	33	$1.12–1.25	$1.25	$5.00–5.50
Boston	8	.....	1.00–1.25	6.50
Philadelphia	14	1.35	1.15–1.20	6.35
Baltimore	3	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.40	6.25–6.50
Pittsburgh	4	.90–1.15	.75–1.00	5.75–6.00
Cleveland	....	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	6.25–6.50
Cincinnati	1	1.00–1.25	1.00–1.25	5.75–6.00
Detroit	1	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	5.75–6.00
Chicago	11	1.15–1.25	1.25	5.25
St. Louis	3	.....	.....	[3] 5.75–6.05
Kansas City	1	[3] 1.50	[3] 1.50	[3] 6.00–6.20

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, bulk per ton.

New York	21	$15.00–16.00	$13.00–15.00	$75.00–80.00
Boston	3	[4] 1.00–1.25	10.00–12.00	[4] 4.75
Philadelphia	27	17.00–20.00	12.00–14.00	90.00–100.00
Baltimore	1	18.00–20.00	12.00	70.00–80.00
Pittsburgh	13	7.00	.....	90.00
Cincinnati	7	15.00–17.00	10.00–12.00	85.00
Detroit	1	15.00–18.00	12.00–15.00	85.00
Chicago	34	16.00–17.00	14.00–15.00	60.00–70.00
St. Louis	20	18.00	18.00	70.00–75.00
Kansas City	20	[4] 1.25	[4] 1.25	[4] 3.50

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, 1½ bushel hampers.

New York	36	$1.75–1.90	$1.65–1.75	$1.75–2.50
Boston	38	2.00	1.75–1.87	2.25–2.35
Philadelphia	15	.....	1.25–1.35	1.80–1.90
Baltimore	1	.....	[5] 3.50–3.75	[5] 5.50–6.00
Pittsburgh	33	1.50–2.25	1.75–2.50	2.10–2.50
Cleveland	14	1.90–2.25	1.90	2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	16	[5] 4.50	[5] 4.50	.....
Detroit	11	2.50	2.50–2.75	2.25
Chicago	51	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	2.25–2.50
St. Louis	12	[6] 1.75	[6] 1.50–1.65	[6] 1.50–1.60
Kansas City	3	[6] 1.25–1.50	[6] 1.50	[6] 1.40–1.50

APPLES, Eastern Baldwins A 2½ ins. bbls.

New York	143	$3.50–4.00	$4.00–4.50	$7.50–8.50
Boston	23	.....	5.50	7.00–7.50
Philadelphia	23	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.50	6.75–7.25
Baltimore	9	[7] 4.50–4.75	[7] 4.50	[7] 8.00
Pittsburgh	22	4.50–5.00	3.50–4.00	7.50–8.75
Cleveland	33	.....	4.00–5.00	7.50–8.50
Cincinnati	65	4.50	5.00	7.75–8.00
Detroit	1	4.50–4.75	4.60–4.75	8.25
Chicago	39	4.50–5.00	5.00–5.50	7.75–8.00
Kansas City	7	[8] 3.50–9.50	[8] 8.50–9.50	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes.

New York	113	$1.75–2.40	$1.60–2.50	.....
Boston	9	.....	[9] 1.45–2.65	$3.00–3.25
Detroit	2	.....	2.25–2.75	3.15
Chicago	37	2.25–2.75	2.50–3.00	3.00–3.25
Kansas City	43	2.50–3.00	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes, 100 lbs.			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.45–1.55	.....	$3.27
Presque Isle, Me.	.....	[8] $1.25–1.30	[1] 2.80
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.23–1.33	1.18–1.28	3.05–3.25
Waupaca, Wis.	1.35	1.25	3.25–3.30
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.30–1.35	1.25–1.30	3.25–3.30
Greeley, Colo.	.....	.....	3.25–3.35
Onions, 100 lbs.			
Rochester, N. Y.	.....	1.00	6.00
Cabbage, bulk ton.			
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00–9.00	8.00	67.00–75.00
Apples.			
Rochester, N. Y., bbls.	4.00	3.75–4.00	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Virginia's barrels.
[6] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[7] Southeastern York Imperials.
[8] Middle Western Jonathans.
[9] Auction.

CHICAGO APPLE MARKET REPORTED DULL AND DEPRESSED.

Trading Below Normal—Falling Prices Noted on Most Grades of Fruit.

The Chicago apple market has been featured during the past month by a gradual but rather general decline in prices on most grades and varieties, with trading below normal in volume for this season of the year. The only exceptions to this are for fancy barreled stock in good condition and of high color and for the larger sizes of extra fancy boxed fruit, expecially large Delicious. These two classes have declined very little in price

The average pack of A-2½-inch barreled stock has declined approximately 50¢ per bbl., with the exception of Jonathans, which have lost from $1 to $1.50. Barreled stock, A-2½-inch, poor color, and average condition, has declined fully $1. Grades B and A-2¼ have been rather plentiful and prices on these have broken quite sharply. The same condition applies also to all grades of sweet apples of the Tolman, Bailey Sweet, and Pound Sweet varieties.

In boxed fruit there has been a decline of approximately 50¢ on the medium to large sizes of the Extra Fancy grade, while smaller sizes, especially in the Fancy and "C" grades have suffered a marked decline which would amount to approximately 75¢ to $1 per box. On account of scarcity, stock and bulk supplies have been liberal, but supplies and receipts of both are decreasing lately. Bushel stock has been duller and harder to move than any other line and has declined from 25¢ to 50¢. As a rule bushel stock has been poorly graded even in comparison with barreled stock.

Owing to the dullness and light trading, many varieties which ordinarily are about cleaned up by this time are still on the market in liberal supplies, and as the stock must be moved it is being sold at considerable sacrifice. This has been especially true of Hubbardstons, Twenty Ounce, and Grimes Golden. Considerable quantities of Northern Spys and Baldwins went into storage overripe and consequently have to be moved. In boxed Jonathans, especially in the larger sizes of the Extra Fancy grade, there has been some complaint about poor keeping due to internal browning.

Large Sizes in Best Demand.

In barreled stock Baldwins, Greenings, Spys, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardstons, Kings, Jonathans, Snows, York Imperials, and Grimes have been most liberal in supply. Tolman Sweets, Golden Russets, Wageners, Pound Sweets, Black Gilliflowers, and Winter Bananas have been offered in large quantities. In boxed fruit Jonathans, Delicious, and Romes have been most in evidence, but considerable quantities of Spitzenberg, Grimes Golden, Yellow Newtown, White Winter Pearmain, Winesaps, Staymans, and Winter Bananas have been offered.

The pack of barreled stock has not been of a very high standard except that which dealers have had packed directly under their own supervision. Special packs of this nature have consistently commanded a substantial premium over the farmers' and country buyers' pack of the same size, grade, and variety. New York State stock in general has run poorer in color and poorer in pack than the same grade of Michigan packed fruit. A larger minimum size pack of Twenty Ounce, Greenings, Kings, and Northern Spys have brought a good premium throughout the season when compared with the smaller sizes. The A-2¾ and A-3 inch grades have sold at enough premium to more than pay for the extra cost and labor of sorting. A-2¼ Baldwins and Greenings have sold at quite a discount as compared with the A-2½ inch grade of the same varieties.

For the most part Chicago dealers are not especially cheerful over the prospects and do not seem to expect any considerable increase in prices unless it is late in the season on fancy stock in fine condition. Many in fact feel that the low point has not yet been reached, owing to the large amount of poorly packed and overripe fruit that is in storage and which must be moved within a comparatively short time. The unusually large storage holdings also tend to have a depressing effect on the apple trade, so taken as a whole they do not regard the situation as very promising.

Dullness and Declines at Michigan Potato Shipping Points.

The past four weeks have witnessed a gradual falling off in the Michigan potato market, both in prices and in number of cars shipped. During the first half of December shipments were moderately heavy, ranging from 50 to 100 cars daily, while sales of sacked U. S. No. 1 declined 35¢, reaching $1.45 to $1.53 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. at Cadillac rate shipping points. During the last part of December daily shipments ranged from 20 to 40 cars, with a very light demand and dull market, while f. o. b. carlot prices had further declined about 25c to a range of $1.20 to $1.25. The bulk of the movement during the past month has netted the shipper little profit and more often has shown a loss. Rejections have been numerous during the month and there were many claims for freezing injury, while shippers had to assume further losses occasioned by operating on a declining market.

While the movement from the growers' hands has not been heavy for any length of time during the fall, it, too, has decreased appreciably and hauling has been light the past two weeks. Prices paid at warehouses at various Michigan loading stations in December have shown a gradual decline corresponding to the fall in the carlot price. During the first half of the period the price paid to growers declined about 30¢ to a range of 90c to $1 for No. 1 round whites bulk per 100 lbs; and during the last part of December they have shown a further decline, reaching 75¢ to 90¢.

Stocks held by shippers are unusually light. There is a general feeling among local dealers that with the present heavy accumulations again cleaned up and the holiday season over, there will be a resumption of demand, the markets will show some recovery, and the growers may be more disposed to sell than during the early part of the season.

Slow, Weak Produce Market in Western New York.

Farmers in the Rochester, N. Y., section, who were holding potatoes early in the month for $1 and $1.10 per bushel, are now in many cases reported willing to accept 70¢, but find no purchasers. There is practically no movement.

EXTRACTED HONEY PRICE SLUMP STILL CONTINUES.

Trading Reported Inactive—Comb Honey Scarce, with Prices Generally Steady.

Light trading, an inactive market, and gradually declining prices continue to characterize the extracted honey situation. The cause of this condition is ascribed variously to the lower price of sugar and sirup, the general industrial depression, financial stringency, and the large supply of bulk honey still in the hands of western beekeepers and exchanges. Probably each of these factors is in part responsible. An encouraging note is seen in the belief of large New York dealers that better prospects are in sight after the holidays. Because of the light supply comb honey is holding firm, or sagging only slightly in sympathy with extracted prices.

Wire Inquiry Lacking.

At California shipping points a weak market is in evidence, with practically no wire inquiry. Carloads of Light Amber Alfalfa in 5-gallon cans sold during early December at the wide range of 10½ to 15½¢ per lb., with White Orange and Sage reaching 16¢. Better wire inquiry is expected after the first of the year, although still lower price levels may be reached. The lack of export demand is due in part to the foreign exchange situation.

In the Intermountain region, shipments of comb have been more liberal lately than those of extracted. Carloads of fancy comb were sold at $7 per 24-section case, with No. 1 bringing $6.75 per case.

In New York City the market is weak in spite of very light supplies, and dealers are buying on hand-to-mouth basis only. Sales of California Light Amber Alfalfa to jobbers, large wholesalers, and brokers were made at 10 to 12¢ per lb. and of White Orange Blossom and White Sage at 15 to 17¢. Chicago reports a light demand. Bottlers in that city are buying even more lightly than are wholesale grocers and mail-order houses, alfalfa and clover ranging 14 to 15¢ per lb. Practically all other cities report customers buying supplies only as needed.

The comb honey market in Chicago is holding generally steady, as stock is scarce. Present offerings from Idaho and Colorado are selling to retailers at $7 to $7.25 per 24-section case. St. Louis reports comb arrivals as heavy, with light movement to retailers of Colorado White Clover and Alfalfa at $7 to $8, mostly around $7 per case. Boston retains its lead as the highest priced market for comb goods, with New York White Clover No. 1 selling to retailers at $8.25 to $9 per 24-section case, and occasional cases of extra fancy stock bringing $12.

The cabbage market also has been completely demoralized. On Dec. 14, Rochester quoted: "Very few sales $8 to $9 per ton f. o. b." In the same report, Baltimore quoted: "New York stock at $9 to $10." Other markets quoted prices which represent little or no profit to the dealer. This condition has been brought about largely by shipment of frosted cabbage (stock in field caught by frost about Nov. 17), which showed on arrival at the markets. It is understood that much of the cabbage that was in the fields at the time of the freeze was cut later and placed in storage. The amount is undeterminable but is evidently quite large.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS CHARACTERIZED BY CONTINUED DULLNESS.

Receipts Light and No Active Demand Reported—Railroads Want Lower Freight Rates.

Editor's Note.—A general and comprehensive survey of the hay market situation throughout the country is now being made and the results will be published in a special article in The Market Reporter of January 8.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending December 24 indicate but a few minor changes in the hay market situation since last week's report. Prices are about unchanged except in one or two instances where local conditions caused a fluctuation of from $1 to $2 per ton on certain grades of hay.

Because of the inability of hay producers and dealers in Idaho and Montana to find near-by markets for their large surplus, railroads of the Northwest have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of 50% in the hay rates from these States to the eastern markets. If the present light demand continues dealers in the markets in the line of the probable movement of this hay are of the opinion that prices will suffer further declines when the hay begins to arrive in these markets.

Receipts by carloads of hay in the various markets for the week ending December 24 were generally lighter than for the previous week, as is shown by the following table:

	Dec. 24.	Dec. 18.
New York	190	286
Pittsburgh	158	154
Cincinnati	82	211
Chicago	361	577
Omaha	126	120
Kansas City	525	600
Los Angeles	86	77
San Francisco	50	78

Timothy up, $2 at Cincinnati.

Timothy prices at most markets were practically unchanged, but at Cincinnati the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing several days ago when embargoes were declared until congestion in terminal yards could be cleared up caused shippers to stop loading for that market. This resulted in light receipts which were hardly equal to the demand, and prices were advanced $2 per ton on No. 1 timothy. There is no broad demand, however, and any large increase in receipts would probably be reflected in lower prices. Timothy receipts decreased also at New York and Chicago, but there was also a lighter demand and prices were practically unchanged.

The demand continues very light from the southeastern sections, and dealers in markets in that territory are of the opinion that there will be but little improvement in the demand until almost spring.

Financial conditions and local forage are principal contributing factors.

Lack of feeding demand and the poor quality of the bulk of the arrivals of alfalfa at the various markets gave an easy tone to the market generally. While there were no large price concessions, the price level declined about 50¢ per ton during the week.

(Concluded on page 15, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS DEC. 25.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Buffalo.	Memphis.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Chicago.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	38.50	28.00	29.00	32.00	29.00	29.00	28.50	32.00	20.00	29.50	26.50	.....	[3]23.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	37.50	27.00	28.00	31.00	28.00	27.00	.....	.....	19.00	27.50	25.00	.....	[3]21.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	35.50	26.00	26.50	30.00	27.00	25.00	26.50	30.00	17.50	23.00	22.50	.....	18.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	35.50	25.00	26.50	31.50	26.00	26.00	.....	31.00	17.00	24.00	24.00	.....	[3]22.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	33.50	24.00	25.00	30.00	24.50	25.00	.....	.....	16.00	23.00	23.00	.....	[3]20.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	31.50	.....	27.50	28.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	16.00	25.00	22.00	.....	[3]22.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	.....	32.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	21.00	21.50	23.00	27.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	28.00	24.00	21.00	24.00	17.50	20.00	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	22.50	21.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	15.50	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.50	17.50	13.50	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	13.50	12.50	[3]11.50	.....	.....
Grain hay (wheat)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	24.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	35.00	36.00	36.00	35.50	32.50	33.50	32.00	.....	25.50	.....	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.50	38.00	37.00	38.00	32.50	36.00	.....	30.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	27.00	43.50	45.00
Hard winter	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	32.50	34.50	.....	.....	.....	29.00	31.50	27.00	26.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	33.50	33.00	35.00	34.00	30.00	32.00	28.50	.....	23.50	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	40.00	37.00	38.00	35.00	38.00	.....	29.00	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	25.00	25.00	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	34.00	.....	32.00	29.00	31.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	44.00	44.50	.....	.....	45.00	43.50	41.00	.....	40.00	.....	42.00	40.00	43.60	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	.....	38.75	38.50	.....	.....	39.50	.....	30.00	36.00	.....	36.00	.....	34.00	41.00	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	36.00	36.50	36.00	.....	31.25	36.50	.....	27.00	33.00	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	40.00	.....	31.00	36.00	35.00	.....	.....	26.00	28.00	25.00	26.00	31.00	38.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	55.20	32.00	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	41.00	41.00	40.00	36.00	.....	.....	41.00	.....	30.00	33.00	33.50	27.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	35.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	36.00	.....	26.00	.....	34.50	.....	32.00	[3]36.00	[3]40.00
Beet pulp	45.00	44.20	44.50	46.00	44.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Rolled. [3] Nominal.

FEED MARKETS DULL WITH MOST PRICES HOLDING STEADY.

Light Offerings Accompany Quiet Demand—Stocks Ample to Meet Requirements.

The feed market during week ending Dec. 25 displayed very little activity. Demand from country dealers was practically absent, in spite of the more seasonable weather, which fact confirms the belief of the trade that feed stocks on farms were unusually heavy this year. Offerings were rather light and well taken by jobbers, causing prices with few exceptions to remain steady.

A somewhat better interest was manifested in cottonseed meal and middlings. The latter feed is now selling from $3 to $4 per ton lower than bran, while only 3 months ago it was quoted about $10 per ton higher than bran. Cottonseed meal was bought because of its relative cheapness, 1 pound of good quality meal being usually considered equal to 2 pounds of bran for milk production, while the prices for these commodities are about on a par in several markets, which fact explains the present light consumption of bran.

Feeding has become general in Oregon, central Wyoming, and northern Colorado and States from Minnesota eastward, and a slightly better demand is noticeable. California and most of the Southern States report good pasturage and light inquiry for feeds.

Transportation conditions are excellent, a sufficient number of cars is reported as available, and the movement is good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Principal shipping markets report prices unchanged. A few markets in consuming territory are $1 lower on bran, while others are quoting $1 higher. Heavy wheat feeds are generally easier. Pure wheat bran was offered at $1.50 less per ton than last week in the Minneapolis market. The demand is reported as heavier in the Northeast than any other section. Stocks are more than ample to meet requirements at present.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Mill agents quoted cottonseed meal lower the early part of the week but on Wednesday, due to a slightly better demand, prices were advanced $1 per ton. The close due to free offerings of jobbers was about unchanged from last week. On account of the reported inability of the cattlemen of the Northwest to finance themselves there is hardly any demand from that territory. Arizona and other interior mills report that because of excessive freight rates they are not in a position to ship for export. Stocks are accumulating. Improvement in the situation is expected when fertilizer manufacturers enter the market. The demand for cake is negligible due to a lack of sufficient export inquiry.

Linseed meal.—Due to colder weather and snow Northwestern mills report that more inquiries were received for oil meal and it is expected that with increased inside feeding the demand will improve. Stocks are good and prices slightly lower than last week. In the Northeast the demand is poor. Feeders are reported as having bought quite a little of this feed during the week at distress prices. Offerings remain plentiful.

Gluten feed.—The gluten feed situation shows very little change from last week.

(Concluded on page 15, column 1.)

Grain and Seeds

GRAIN MARKETS INACTIVE OVER CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

Little Price Changes Recorded During Week—Cash Grain Maintains Premiums.

In the last week very heavy buying of corn, both cash and futures, by Chicago elevator companies caused members of the grain trade to hold the opinion that this cereal is now on a substantial foundation. This buying came just as the largest corn-using industry was withdrawing from the market because of closing its plant until after Jan. 1.

Under normal conditions the persistent buying of wheat for export, and such buying occurred on several days of the week, together with the excellent demand for cash wheat at from fair to excessive premiums, would cause a general feeling of confidence in the market. Yet this has not been the case in the last week. At the close, Friday prices were higher than Saturday, Dec. 18, as follows: Chicago, March wheat 1½¢ and May corn 1¼¢; Minneapolis and Kansas City, March wheat 1½¢; and Winnipeg, May wheat 4¢ up.

Argentine Crop Being Watched.

The grain markets remained very quiet over Monday and Tuesday, holiday dullness and general inactivity continuing. Traders saw no incentive to aggressive action on either side of the market but many commission houses on Monday night expressed the belief in the probability of higher prices for wheat. However, the effect of the Argentine crop which is now being harvested upon export demand for American wheat will be closely watched.

Premiums for cash wheat at Chicago stayed from 36¢ to 38¢ over the December for Nos. 1 and 2 Red Winter. No. 1 Hard was quoted at 7¢ to 9¢ over December.

A Correction.

In the issue of the MARKET REPORTER for Dec. 25, p. 401, in the article, "Clover and alfalfa seed values still lower," the production of clover seed in 1919 and 1918 should read "1,341,000" and "1,197,000" bus. respectively, instead of "1,593,000" and "1,099,000."

GRAIN EXPORTS.

[Thousands of bus.; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Dec. 25:					
Atlantic ports[1]	2,157	51	.....	188	204
Gulf ports[2]	3,572	96	4	93	111
Pacific ports[3]	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Total	5,729	147	4	314	315
Previous week	5,769	322	25	972	765
July 1 to Dec. 25, 1920	152,508	4,096	2,389	11,880	20,353

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.
[2] Galveston and New Orleans.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Dec. 24.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	.....	177	176½	179¼	.....
	No. 3	164½	166½	165	.....	166¾	.....
	No. 4	163½	161¾	163¾	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	177½	179	.....	.....	178	.....
	No. 2	175⅝	175½	179	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	174	172	177	172	176	177
	No. 2	170	168	171	167	173	172
	No. 3	164	161	167	163	167	169
	No. 4	157	154	158	155	158	157
Northern Spring	No. 1	175	171	.....	.....	171	.....
	No. 3	164	164	.....	159	.....	168
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	171⅝	.....	169	172	.....
	No. 2	173	172	174	168¾	171⅛	170⅜
	No. 3	.....	171⅛	170⅜	167¾	171	170
	No. 4	.....	168⅜	.....	167	168	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	170½	169⅜	171½	167⅝	171	169
	No. 2	168½	168	170	166⅝	169⅝	168½
	No. 3	167⅜	166⅜	169	164⅜	167½	167½
	No. 4	166⅜	164½	165⅜	163½	166⅜	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	195	194	193	190	192	190½
	No. 2	194	192⅜	192⅜	190	192	190
	No. 3	.....	190½	191	186	188	185
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	208½	208¼	206	204½	203
	No. 2	208	206	204	202	202	200
	No. 3	198	205	203	.....	195	195

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	.....	71⅜	73⅜	.....	75	.....
	No. 2	71⅛	71⅜	.....	.....	73⅛	.....
	No. 3	68⅜	68⅜	71⅜	69⅞	70⅜	.....
	No. 4	66½	67⅜	69½	67½	68⅛	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	79	80	.....	78⅛	.....
	No. 2	78⅛	78	79¼	78	77⅜	.....
	No. 3	74⅛	73⅜	74⅜	72½	74	.....
	No. 4	71⅜	71½	72½	70⅛	70½	.....
Mixed	No. 2	69½	72½	72⅜	.....	73⅛	.....
	No. 3	68	68⅜	72½	70⅜	70⅜	.....
	No. 4	66½	67⅛	69½	67⅛	68⅛	.....
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	68	66	67	67	67½	66½
	No. 4	63	60	62	60½	60½	60
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	66	64	66	65⅜	65	64
	No. 4	63½	62½	64⅛	63⅛	63	63
Yellow	No. 3	68	65⅝	66¾	67½	69	.....
	No. 4	66	64⅛	.....	66	.....	67
Mixed	No. 3	62½	61	63	63	63	62½
	No. 4	60⅝	59½	62	61	61	60
St. Louis.							
White	No. 2	74½	75	76½	75	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	73	71	72	72
	No. 4	.....	69	70	.....	69	69
Yellow	No. 2	83	.....	.....	.....	81	80
	No. 3	75	.....	.....	77	76½	.....
	No. 4	75	.....	73½	72½	70	69¼

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	48½	48¾	49½	48¾	48⅞	.....
	No. 2	48¼	48¼	49¼	48⅜	48½	.....
	No. 3	47½	47¾	48¾	47¾	47⅝	.....
	No. 4	47¼	47½	47	46⅝	46½	.....
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	43¾	44½	45½	.....	.....	44
	No. 3	43	43¼	44	43½	43½	43½
	No. 4	41¾	42½	43	42¾	43	42½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	48	48½	48½	.....	49	.....
	No. 3	.....	48	48	.....	48½	49
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	49½	49¼	50⅜	50	.....	49
	No. 2	49	49⅜	50	50	49	48⅞
	No. 3	48¾	49	49½	49	48½	48⅝
	No. 4	47	47½	47½	48	.....	47¾

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		159⅝	156	158¾	158	160¾	.....
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	155	149	151½	149	150½	150½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	169½	170¾	168¾	166	170½	171
	Mar.	163⅜	164½	162⅛	160¾	166	165⅛
	May	159⅛	161	158	157¼	162½	161⅝
Corn	Dec.	69	69⅜	70⅛	70	71⅜	69⅝
	May	72⅝	74	74½	73⅜	75	74⅛
Oats	Dec.	46¾	47⅜	47⅝	46⅜	47⅜	46⅜
	May	48⅜	49½	49⅝	48⅜	49½	49¼
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	166½	166⅜	165½	164	169	167½
	Mar.	159½	160½	158	156¾	161⅜	161⅛
Corn	Dec.	61⅛	62	63⅜	62½	63⅜	62¾
	May	66¾	67⅜	68½	67⅛	68⅜	68⅜
Oats	Dec.	47	48¼	49	49	49	49
	May	49	49⅝	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	49⅛

CERTIFIED SEED POTATO SUPPLY DOUBLE THAT OF 1919.

568,000 Bushels Produced in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Vermont—Part Still Available.

The total supply of *certified* seed potatoes in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Vermont is more than double that of 1919, according to reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The only variety of which a smaller production is reported is the Triumph. There was considerable movement of certified seed stock during the fall months, but many growers still have carlot quantities available for early spring shipment.

In Minnesota 2,600 acres were certified and a production of 322,000 bus. obtained in 1920, compared with 89,000 bus. in 1919. Early Ohios lead with 160,000 bus., followed by Green Mountains 70,000 bus., Irish Cobblers 60,000 bus., Burbank Russet 18,000 bus., Rural New Yorker 7,000 bus., Triumph 3,000 bus., Burbank 2,500 bus., and King (Spaul ing Rose No. 4) 1,500 bus. Practically three-fourths of the Early Ohios and Irish Cobblers in this State will be sold in the South. These varieties, together with the Triumph, are marketed in Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, and Iowa. The late varieties are sold mostly within the State, while the Burbank Russet variety is in greater demand in the Western States.

Wisconsin Production 192,150 Bushels.

The production in Wisconsin, by varieties, is as follows: Green Mountain, 47,900 bus.; Irish Cobblers, 46,200 bus.; Triumph, 44,900 bus.; Rural New Yorker, 42,850 bus.; and Early Ohios, 10,300 bus.; totaling 192,150 bus., compared with a total of 145,080 bus. in 1919. Of the 1920 supply there still remained on hand the latter part of December approximately 18,600 bus. Green Mountains, 4,300 bus.; Irish Cobblers, 29,700 bus. Triumphs, 20,800 bus. Rural New Yorkers, and 5,200 bus. Early Ohios. The surplus production of Triumphs and some Irish Cobblers normally is shipped to the Southern States, the balance of the Cobblers going to Long Island and New Jersey. Movement of these varieties is heaviest during January. Green Mountains also are shipped to Long Island and New Jersey and to Virginia, while Rural New Yorkers and Early Ohios are sold in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota.

Two hundred and seventy-two acres were certified in Vermont, compared with 160 acres in 1919 and 87 acres in 1918. The total production in 1920 was 54,400 bus., 49,000 bus. of which were Green Mountains and 5,400 bus. Irish Cobblers. About 75% of the certified seed potatoes is shipped out of the State, mainly to Long Island and small quantities to New Jersey. Fall shipments are made from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, and spring shipments from Feb. 15 to Mar. 15.

Information relative to the supply of certified seed potatoes in Maine and New York was published in the Market Reporter of October 30, 1920, and may be referred to in this connection.

Among South American Countries Argentina ranks first in the production of corn. In 1918 this country's production of corn amounted to 170,660,000 bus. The average yearly production in Argentina for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was 174,502,000 bus.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR NOVEMBER.

[Showing amount of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Subclasses and grades.		Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, November, 1920.	Total, October, 1920.	Total, July-November, 1920.	Total, July-November, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring:	No. 1	3039	716	37	276	162	2543	4	240	....	7	....	1	36	....	....	1	....	....	71	51	....	979	8163	8291	21020	2596
	No. 2	1309	134	6	55	....	328	....	....	104	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	13	18	....	181	2151	2148	6244	1937
	No. 3	1018	281	15	41	....	852	1	....	....	1	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	16	25	....	246	3105	2702	10205	4555
	All others	2374	478	27	133	....	413	....	....	14	160	235	79	32	14	....	27	....	....	1	9	....	256	4242	5308	19801	12145
Total		8340	1609	85	505	162	4136	5	240	118	169	225	85	74	14	....	28	....	....	101	103	....	1662	17661	18449	57270	21233
Northern Spring:	No. 1	64	19	1	12	71	....	....	....	2	3	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	33	....	65	300	485	1556	3402
	No. 2	42	14	....	9	99	....	170	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	18	....	33	395	239	1053	2339
	No. 3	81	14	3	11	1	....	56	....	27	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	11	....	10	221	181	944	5170
	All others	110	58	4	37	5	10	8	....	5	2	3	88	39	7	....	16	....	....	....	8	....	60	460	808	2647	11254
Total		297	105	8	69	176	10	234	....	34	5	17	95	47	8	....	16	....	....	17	70	....	168	1376	1733	6200	22165
Red Spring:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	6	53	71	121
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	21	71
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	8	24	71
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	18	43	97	124
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	26	113	217	387
Total Hard Red Spring		8637	1714	93	574	338	4146	239	240	152	175	242	196	123	22	....	44	....	....	118	176	....	1834	19063	20295	63687	43785
Amber Durum:	No. 1	40	22	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	85	155	781	496
	No. 2	216	342	....	....	19	115	13	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	731	1371	4751	2523
	No. 3	60	80	....	....	....	21	....	....	2	3	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	184	240	1835	1188
	All others	46	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	84	129	759	968
Total		362	475	....	7	19	136	13	2	5	8	....	15	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	1084	1895	8126	5145
Durum:	No. 1	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	18	32	131	98
	No. 2	42	217	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	310	584	1423	690
	No. 3	55	131	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	8	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	217	368	925	304
	All others	36	94	....	2	....	....	25	....	....	2	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	167	327	689	360
Total		136	449	1	2	....	1	26	....	....	11	19	3	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	714	1311	3168	1452
Red Durum:	No. 1	8	143	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	168	276	883	157
	No. 2	22	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	79	99	331	134
	No. 3	7	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	30	21	106	41
	All others	6	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	26	96	49
Total		43	227	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	293	422	1416	381
Total Durum		541	1151	1	9	19	137	39	2	5	23	19	21	17	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	111	2096	3628	12710	6978
Dark Hard Winter:	No. 1	527	25	2	26	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	54	15	9	....	15	....	....	19	49	....	....	335	1079	1152	5045	1445
	No. 2	174	7	....	7	....	16	....	....	....	3	4	196	11	71	6	51	....	....	23	90	15	....	332	1203	1464	6028	3129
	No 3	14	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	21	140	6	54	4	15	....	....	4	22	21	....	339	632	852	3872	2747
	All others	26	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	183	7	109	4	6	....	....	....	6	9	....	234	583	658	2241	1650
Total		735	33	2	35	....	16	....	....	1	5	41	573	33	263	14	87	....	....	46	167	45	....	1440	3516	4126	18186	8971
Hard Winter:	No. 1	33	4	3	56	1	27	9	....	29	367	278	784	172	38	5	71	....	....	4	17	99	....	648	2345	5332	35800	7499
	No. 2	27	....	3	76	....	25	212	....	123	1645	1208	2471	491	169	13	114	....	....	4	27	103	....	1843	8554	10029	45628	37963
	No. 3	14	....	1	14	....	....	8	....	12	588	520	1259	346	56	12	35	....	....	....	5	28	....	824	3722	4168	21373	40189
	All others	6	....	....	13	1	....	....	....	2	231	567	1569	298	260	97	30	....	....	....	3	61	....	785	2323	4732	19429	34274
Total		80	4	7	159	2	52	229	....	166	2831	2573	6083	1307	523	127	250	....	....	8	52	291	....	4100	16944	24261	122430	119925
Yellow Hard Winter:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	10	6	124	630
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	11	24	182	3167
	No. 3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	6	4	78	4967
	All others	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	11	12	107	3510
Total		....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	11	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	2	13	38	46	491	11274
Total Hard Red Winter		815	37	9	196	2	63	229	....	167	2836	2616	6667	1340	786	141	343	....	....	55	220	338	....	5553	22418	23433	142307	140270
Red Winter:	No. 1	4	....	1	7	3	11	18	....	9	1	....	109	....	....	2	123	6	19	2	1	19	....	132	527	780	12042	6802
	No. 2	2	....	6	11	12	21	25	....	44	2	....	209	....	....	6	254	21	83	1	2	13	....	483	1195	1989	24035	59901
	No. 3	....	....	....	9	2	1	18	....	51	4	....	67	....	....	....	74	17	38	1	....	....	....	144	428	803	9345	51355
	All others	1	....	1	6	12	17	42	....	116	19	23	184	....	....	7	158	25	46	1	7	13	....	289	947	1616	10233	35510
Total		7	....	8	33	29	50	103	....	220	26	23	569	....	....	15	609	69	186	5	10	45	....	1088	3095	5188	55715	153568
Red Walla:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	14	....	....	10	31	137	403	541
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	20	....	....	16	40	123	310	326
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	....	4	11	13	39	61
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	5	19	60	64
Total		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	43	....	....	30	87	292	812	992
Total Soft Red Winter		7	....	8	33	29	50	103	....	220	26	23	569	....	....	15	609	69	186	19	53	45	....	1118	3182	5480	56527	154560
Hard White:	No. 1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	29	36	226	1589
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	70	....	....	33	22	....	....	28	157	205	843	1432
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	40	33	....	....	39	126	186	641	722
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	15	28	....	....	35	87	137	443	585
Total		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	1	....	....	....	101	....	....	88	87	....	....	107	399	564	2197	4328
Soft White:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	1	13	....	....	4	1	1	36	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	....	35	98	100	545	729
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	3	2	51	....	23	62	3	39	....	....	....	4	....	....	7	44	....	....	475	713	1200	3480	3377
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	1	....	8	12	11	....	....	....	2	....	....	9	20	....	....	73	143	203	774	1371
	All others	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	3	2	2	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	20	48	66	250	467
Total		....	....	....	....	3	9	67	2	38	77	6	96	....	....	....	7	....	....	17	75	....	....	603	1000	1569	5054	5944
Total Common White		1	....	....	3	9	67	2	....	38	78	19	97	....	....	....	108	....	....	105	162	....	....	710	1399	2253	7251	10272
White Club:	No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	4	....	....	24	42	187	928	2971
	No. 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	61	106	....	....	126	236	730	2378	2124
	No. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	69	118	....	....	109	297	558	1484	885
	All others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	13	54	....	....	36	105	148	339	242
Total White Club		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	151	282	....	....	295	740	1623	5129	6222
Mixed Wheat:	No. 1	241	601	1	45	4	372	1	....	19	44	27	89	11	1	1	46	10	8	18	51	10	148	1548	2275	11699	3262
	No. 2	250	1322	10	21	11	1665	517	....	222	170	40	149	34	5	4	23	10	6	16	71	1	351	4938	6231	20944	12935
	No. 3	96	546	8	16	13	335	113	....	93	109	89	57	7	1	8	2	2	13	57	....	....	167	1597	2440	9022	11333
	All others	77	286	6	13	18	20	37	1	6	158	185	158	78	42	45	14	....	2	7	37	2	226	1448	1620	6435	7746
Total Mixed Wheat		664	2755	25	95	46	1992	648	1	340	502	332	485	180	55	51	91	22	18	54	214	13	892	9439	12566	48102	35276
Total, Nov., 1920		10865	5657	136	910	443	6460	1230	243	922	3047	3252	8035	1660	863	208	1199	91	204	502	1107	396	16507	63387	....	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1920		12253	7376	123	904	221	6944	1208	367	2400	6402	4476	7497	3216	949	299	1558	195	257	1060	1942	348	14292	.....	74278	.....	.....
Total, July-Nov., 1920		47291	23153	730	9307	2148	27968	7665	2004	14660	27501	23319	37020	13680	5478	1532	11188	2356	1865	2745	7872	2675	62956	.....	.....	335713	.....
Total, July-Nov., 1919		53670	6318	2759	44793	5687	16403	11918	2958	12095	7063	11732	58479	15772	9834	3803	26939	5175	4420	3358	4628	5697	83862	.....	.....	.....	397363

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR NOVEMBER.

[Showing amount of oats of each class and grade in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Nov., 1920.	Total, Oct., 1920.	Total, July-Nov., 1920.	Total, July-Nov., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	96	664	779	96	37	1,672	3	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	2,726	15,986	18,575
Milwaukee	...	21	552	48	20	641	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	630	5,967	6,681
Minneapolis	1	65	761	145	28	1,000	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	1,680	6,779	6,111
New York	6	70	60	23	23	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	275	2,035	5,309
St. Louis and East St. Louis	46	80	351	42	21	540	24	11	2	4	3	44	23	27	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	1,010	5,066	4,528
Buffalo	6	351	52	57	20	486	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	828	3,492	3,566
Indianapolis	44	362	82	15	5	508	6	9	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	675	4,123	3,226
Omaha	...	65	170	47	7	289	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	901	2,976	2,681
Peoria	3	46	16	6	6	77	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	133	1,475	1,329
Cairo	16	109	312	19	20	476	6	6	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	378	2,779	3,410
Cincinnati	2	104	21	32	14	173	6	6	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	212	1,322	971
Memphis	14	73	92	13	4	196	3	7	1	...	...	11	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	257	2,095	2,535
Louisville	24	110	104	19	12	269	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	143	1,463	1,592
Kansas City, Kans., and Mo.	...	65	347	20	7	439	...	13	8	...	2	23	3	52	24	5	2	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	667	2,976	2,839
Philadelphia	...	92	53	7	3	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	78	652	1,636
Denver	1	9	24	7	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	109	394	686
Nashville	...	48	108	14	4	174	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	25	3	1	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	314	1,632	1,992
Detroit	...	39	21	7	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	95	707	685
Seattle	7	10	16	6	37	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	77	72	255	322
Portland	18	20	7	2	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	7	6	4	36	83	94	444	604
Cleveland	...	69	33	31	45	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	199	1,040	780
Duluth	...	5	41	55	10	111	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	326	1,278	449
New Orleans	...	8	25	...	2	35	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	43	539	1,314
Fort Worth	...	4	48	6	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	5	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	175	1,200	1,576
Baltimore	3	47	30	9	5	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	161	635	859
Sioux City	1	55	47	3	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	261	919	180
Boston	...	2	1	10	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	81	1,113
Atlanta	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	51	20
Galveston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	37	153
Wichita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	71	148
St. Joseph	...	5	19	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	95	314	268
All other inspection points	42	540	628	204	69	1,483	2	4	4	...	1	11	5	106	46	10	6	173	...	...	2	1	...	3	1,670	2,320	14,130	15,783
Total, Nov., 1920	330	3,138	4,809	945	404	9,617	51	62	24	7	25	169	32	228	98	21	16	395	13	7	9	7	4	40	10,221	.....	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1920	613	4,842	6,793	1,148	638	14,034	50	74	26	13	45	208	28	299	180	53	44	604	11	16	9	4	...	40	.....	14,886	.....	.....
Total, July-Nov., 1920	2,901	26,393	37,604	4,735	2,701	74,400	268	645	342	73	211	1,545	278	2,420	2,763	827	508	6,796	67	80	43	23	14	227	.....	.....	82,968	.....
Total, July-Nov., 1919	2,257	22,897	45,190	8,389	1,477	80,210	225	994	716	297	211	2,443	214	1,042	3,793	3,227	742	9,018	66	68	42	44	29	249	.....	.....	.....	91,920

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR NOVEMBER.

[Showing amount of shelled corn of each class and grade in terms of carloads inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, Nov., 1920.	Total, Oct., 1920.	Total, Oct.-Nov., 1920.	Total, Oct.-Nov. 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	92	124	60	81	41	398	263	281	161	245	131	1,081	64	168	58	190	52	442	1,921	5,972	7,893	6,520
Omaha	11	15	30	12	6	74	26	34	73	91	6	230	14	21	45	37	8	125	429	606	1,035	1,731
Peoria	24	19	17	14	6	80	105	107	50	173	97	532	27	19	12	23	17	98	710	554	1,264	3,166
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	...	41	66	27	9	143	14	26	39	25	11	115	...	39	74	79	40	232	490	340	830	906
St. Louis and East St. Louis	37	70	29	19	12	167	75	146	27	45	36	329	6	45	26	23	17	117	613	879	1,492	2,066
Milwaukee	35	27	32	21	9	124	121	75	49	67	14	326	32	29	27	23	15	126	576	580	1,156	805
Indianapolis	35	173	38	101	143	490	66	131	42	96	132	467	2	28	16	22	51	119	1,076	1,133	2,209	2,244
Minneapolis	1	3	16	23	11	54	71	58	167	136	38	470	21	28	46	99	25	219	743	371	1,114	878
Buffalo	5	2	...	...	...	7	57	243	39	23	36	398	5	15	4	2	3	29	434	344	778	960
Cincinnati	23	51	10	26	28	138	13	32	19	16	29	109	3	7	18	6	28	62	309	258	567	618
Memphis	11	34	9	3	...	57	13	59	11	4	...	87	1	12	7	...	1	21	165	132	297	285
Louisville	7	57	11	21	16	112	5	16	6	3	2	32	1	...	1	...	1	3	147	172	319	462
Sioux City	1	2	13	1	1	18	7	27	85	32	2	153	1	6	17	2	...	26	197	124	321	133
Philadelphia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	6	...	5	26	2	48	100	9	3	162	188	72	260	56
Nashville	1	55	14	9	13	92	2	43	2	1	2	50	...	4	1	2	3	10	152	116	268	132
Cleveland	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	31	5	3	18	65	...	4	3	...	1	8	74	98	172	148
Baltimore	46	150	65	50	54	365	20	25	8	3	4	60	3	42	28	25	25	123	548	380	928	61
New Orleans	...	9	3	...	10	22	8	16	2	...	...	26	1	10	...	...	1	12	60	98	158	142
Denver	4	3	8	13	...	23	15	16	51	61	7	150	24	35	32	36	10	137	315	160	475	334
Detroit	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	55	6	6	2	78	...	1	...	1	...	2	81	65	146	205
Wichita	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	5	11	5	1	22	30	17	47	91
Seattle	1	3	1	...	...	5	6	14	4	2	...	26	...	...	2	...	...	2	33	68	101	51
Fort Worth	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	7	3	23	29	2	9	66	76	60	136	109
Portland	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	4	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	41	69	26
Atlanta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
Galveston	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	3	14	16	26	42	12
Duluth	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	5	12	4	16	11
New York	177	107	20	11	1	316	14	1	10	...	...	25	149	57	51	9	36	302	643	460	1,103	49
St. Joseph	7	36	23	14	4	84	5	9	10	31	3	58	4	14	15	15	2	50	192	128	320	393
All other inspection points	93	289	152	110	96	743	157	403	184	179	135	1,058	35	202	192	92	121	642	2,443	2,460	4,903	3,849
Total, Nov., 1920	614	1,272	622	559	462	3,523	1,090	1,885	1,068	1,244	711	5,996	399	873	817	613	474	3,176	12,701	.....	.....	.....
Total, Oct., 1920	1,560	2,062	392	134	180	4,328	3,711	3,257	553	162	267	7,950	959	1,348	437	203	495	3,442	.....	15,720	.....	.....
Total, Oct.-Nov., 1920	2,174	3,334	1,014	693	642	7,857	4,801	5,142	1,619	1,406	978	13,946	1,358	2,221	1,254	816	969	6,618	.....	.....	28,421	.....
Total, Oct.-Nov., 1919	770	1,706	971	1,570	1,010	6,027	3,315	3,520	1,611	2,862	2,980	14,288	738	1,652	1,064	1,098	1,579	6,131	.....	.....	.....	26,464

The average yearly per capita consumption of barley, including malt converted to barley, in Austria-Hungary during the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was 2½ bus. In Belgium the per capita consumption during the same period was a little more than 2½ bus.; in France, 1 bu.; in Germany, 4½ bus.; in Japan, 1¾ bus.; in the Netherlands, 2½ bus.; in the United Kingdom, 2 bus.; and in the United States, 1¾ bus.

The public in England is once more free to purchase any article of food without the production of a ration document. On Nov. 29, the individual rationing of sugar was discontinued, removing the last of the rationing schemes of the Food Ministry. With this revocation the era of individual rationing is brought to an end, leaving the public unrestricted in its purchases for the first time since Dec. 31, 1917.

In June, 1920, 14,639 goats were slaughtered under Federal inspection in the United States, compared with 14,118 during June, 1919. During the succeeding 5 months of 1920, however, slaughter decreased to a total of 13,608 goats, compared with 35,677 in 1919. Sharp declines in sheep and lamb values during the last half of 1920 undoubtedly had much to do with the reduction in marketing goats.

Cotton

FURTHER DECLINES REGISTERED BY SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Middling Sinks to 13.99 Cents, a New Low Mark for the Season—Fabrics Quiet.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued to decline during the week ending Dec. 24. The fluctuations from day to day were within relatively narrow limits except on Wednesday when the average price of Middling spot cotton at the designated markets dropped 39 points, and January futures dropped 63 points at New York and 52 points at New Orleans. Wednesday's average spot price for Middling cotton was 13.99¢, the lowest for the season. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 14.13¢ per lb. on December 24, as compared with 14.72¢ the previous week, and 40.02¢ for the same date in 1919.

During the week January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 41 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 68 points. January future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 9.97 pence per lb. on Dec. 23 as compared with 10.82 pence per lb. the previous week and 24.88 pence the same date in 1919.

Spot sales decreased during the week. Sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) totaled 34,790 bales as compared with 62,192 bales the previous week and 43,147 bales the corresponding week in 1919.

It is reported that inactivity still prevails in the market for fabrics.

Report of Cotton Ginned.

The report of the Bureau of the Census issued Dec. 20, showed 10,878,265 bales of cotton ginned prior to Dec. 13. The amount ginned by States follows:

State.	1920	1919	1918
Alabama	605,939	658,465	726,327
Arizona	66,794	40,811	23,011
Arkansas	885,203	655,942	801,373
California	37,802	33,907	37,792
Florida	17,553	16,763	24,151
Georgia	1,323,752	1,608,024	1,873,552
Louisiana	354,788	279,370	497,786
Mississippi	775,519	779,604	987,332
Missouri	49,592	43,999	47,039
North Carolina	680,054	755,525	717,405
Oklahoma	860,184	681,645	520,401
South Carolina	1,364,650	1,366,024	1,328,925
Tennessee	234,763	219,661	256,554
Texas	3,601,851	2,233,523	2,417,375
Virginia	12,376	19,653	18,297
All other	7,435	3,730	3,819
Total	10,878,265	9,396,646	10,281,139

The statistics in this report include 198,184 round bales for 1920, 103,662 for 1919, and 139,984 for 1918. Included in the above are 54,467 bales of American Egyptian for 1920, 27,104 for 1919, and 13,098 for 1918. The number of Sea Island bales included is 1,291 for 1920, 6,236 for 1919, and 31,238 for 1918.

Figures Subject to Correction.

The statistics for 1920 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to Dec. 1, are 10,152,568 bales.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Dec. 24 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Dec. 24 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets:

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	300	275	250	300	400	400	500	375	340
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	250	200	250	300	350	400	350	285
Good Middling	200	200	200	200	150	200	200	300	300	275	223
Strict Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	150	200	125	120
Middling	**14.00**	**13.50**	**15.75**	**14.00**	**14.50**	**14.50**	**13.50**	**13.50**	**14.00**	**14.00**	**14.13**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	250	200	250	250	200	300	250	175	225	230
Low Middling	500	500	450	500	400	500	500	450	375	500	488
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	650	650	650	700	600	650	700	600	500	650	635
Good Ordinary [2]	800	800	850	850	750	800	850	750	625	800	788
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	100	150	100	100	150	50	100	Even.	100
Strict Middling	200	250	200	250	150	200	250	200	200	150	205
Middling [2]	375	350	350	400	300	400	400	350	300	350	358
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	550	550	650	500	500	600	600	500	575	553
Low Middling [2]	700	750	800	900	600	750	850	800	800	850	780
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	250	350	400	250	350	400	150	250	425	323
Strict Middling [2]	500	350	450	550	350	450	500	300	350	575	438
Middling [2]	650	550	600	700	450	600	600	450	500	700	580
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	500	400	500	250	400	500	250	350	475	403
Strict Middling [2]	500	700	550	650	300	500	600	400	450	625	533
Middling [2]	700	800	700	800	450	600	700	550	550	750	660
Sales for week, bales	1,628	1,323	.....	194	2,800	2,769	.....	16,409	6,606	3,061	[3] 34,790

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets (not including Dallas).

Closing Future Prices for Dec. 24 and for the Same Dates in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
January	14.75	37.55	29.59	13.62	38.38	29.40
March	14.58	35.66	28.48	13.95	36.34	28.22
May	14.67	33.35	27.72	14.16	33.96	27.45
July	14.75	31.48	27.14	14.20	31.97	26.83

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 24.

[Information from commercial sources.

	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Port receipts	3,288,985	3,788,196
Port stocks	1,422,737	1,584,615
Interior receipts	3,869,226	4,027,118
Interior stocks	1,686,965	1,341,811
Into sight	5,828,082	6,233,015
Northern spinners' takings	723,118	1,312,243
Southern spinners' takings	1,482,251	1,982,956
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,794,343	4,563,528

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending Dec. 24, amounted to 140,558 bales, compared with 121,935 bales the previous week and 159,625 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 24, amounted to 2,295,156 bales, compared with 2,671,591 bales in 1919.

To—	Bales.	
	1920	1919
Great Britain	900,234	1,397,070
France	341,291	271,176
Germany	449,119	182,108
Italy	182,975	158,033
Japan and China	48,592	236,154
Other countries	373,035	427,030
Total	2,295,156	2,671,591

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Dec. 23, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	3	30
Good Middling	146	220
Strict Middling	753	2,835
Middling	1,918	3,543
Strict Low Middling	3,106	2,519
Low Middling	1,875	351
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	137	264
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	580	173
Good Middling Yellow Stained	3	3
Total	8,521	9,940

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Dec. 23, at the port of New York were 23,358 bales, and for the same date in 1919, 61,129 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 465,044 bales, and for the same date in 1919, 473,873 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

An inactive demand for long staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	17½
Middling, full 1⅛ inches	20
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 inches	16½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	17
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 inches	19½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches	17
Middling, 1⅛ inches	18
Memphis:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 inches	14
Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 inches	22
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ inches	20
Middling, 1 1/16 inches	18
Middling, spotted, full 1 1/16 inches	15

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple

at 14¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 14½¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 5/16 inches	150	Even.
1 3/8 inches	500	250
1 7/16 inches	850	550
1 1/2 inches		650

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 43½¢ per lb. for Fully Good, and 35½¢ per lb. for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 35½¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 34⅛¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

International Cotton Situation is Described.

The international cotton situation is described as follows in a recent number of "Cotton," the official journal of the Manchester Cotton Association (Ltd.), published in Manchester, England:

"In the absence of speculation, and the general adjustment of finance occasioned by prices of commodities declining to a more normal basis, it would seem that supply and demand will be the dominant factor in governing cotton values this season. The world is assured of an ample supply of cotton, and owing to the difficulties being experienced in financing trade, cautious buying is a necessity.

"As a matter of fact, it becomes increasingly apparent that the difficulty will be to prevent further weakness, for not only does the United States promise a crop well in excess of this season's probable requirements by the world's mills, but the crop of India is roughly a million ahead of the previous season, and Egypt roughly 100,000 bales greater.

"At a special meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association (Ltd.), the following resolution was adopted: 'That in the opinion of this meeting a drastic reduction of production in the American section is necessary.'

"Subsequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That a further ballot of members in the American section be taken and a strong recommendation be made that short time working should be adopted to the extent of 50 per cent reduction of production each week until further notice, such curtailment to take the form of running eight hours per day on the following days in each week: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and stopping Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.'

"The stoppage of Egyptian mills on Saturdays and Mondays seems to be having very little effect upon yarn supplies, and demand continues very slow. It is possible to buy at less than the cost of production."

REVIEW OF FEED MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 10.)

One of the largest manufacturers reports a temporary shutdown of its principal plant, which is usual at this time of the year. The plant will resume its operations on Jan. 1. Prices are unchanged. Orders may now be placed at prevailing prices on date of shipment. Cincinnati and a few other markets report a decided scarcity of this commodity. Stocks in general are light. The demand is not considered urgent, very likely because, while gluten feed is said to be intrinsically worth one-third more than corn, its price is about 50 per cent higher than the grain from which it is manufactured.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed was quoted lower in the majority of the markets. Production is reported as increasing. There is a fair demand if price made is considered attractive enough. Stocks and receipts in markets are moderate. Yellow hominy is quoted from $3 to $3.50 less than white hominy.

Alfalfa meal.—Supplies of alfalfa meal are far from normal. Western mills have ground very little meal within the past few months. It is estimated that not more than 10,000 tons are available at present in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, while not much more than this amount is in the hands of mixed feed manufacturers. Usually at this time of the year warehouses of mills in the Rocky Mountain region are pretty well stocked to ship against winter orders. The supply, however, is greater than the present demand because of the closing down of mixed feed mills. Increased freight rates are held partly responsible for the present condition of the alfalfa milling industry. Efforts are made to have an emergency rate established. The demand in all markets is light at the reduced prices.

Beet pulp.—Additional receipts are reported from Europe during the past week. Prices in northeastern markets range from $44 to $46. Not the same interest has been shown by buyers as during former years, causing a gradual decline. Stocks are large.

VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

winter squash is about equal to the 4-year average. The production of sweet corn is about equal to last year's record production of over 13,000,000 pounds.

The accompanying table gives in detail the estimated production of each kind of vegetable seed for 1920, together with estimates previously published for the years 1919, 1918, 1917, and 1916. There are given, also, figures showing the 1920 acreage planted, the number of acres abandoned, and the number harvested. Any changes in the "Acres planted" figures given here from those previously published in THE MARKET REPORTER for August 14, 1920, are made necessary by corrected reports submitted by growers. The abandoned acreage accounts in part for the low production of some seeds.

In connection with the 1920 production estimates of sweet corn, attention is called to the fact that in some instances the harvest had not been completed at the time reports were made and growers submitted their best estimates. Belated thrashing and cleaning of beans, peas, and some of the vine crops made it necessary for some growers to estimate their production of these crops. In a few cases where reports were not received for a relatively small acreage the production on that acreage was estimated on the basis of crop condition reports previously received on that acreage and from the yields reported obtained by other growers in the same district.

COMMERCIAL ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE SEED.

Kind of seed.	1920 commercial acreage.			Commercial production.				
	Planted.	Abandoned.	Harvested.	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beans, dwarf snap	30,059	2,710	27,349	15,096,000	25,093,000	29,216,000	14,809,000	15,074,000
Beans, garden pole	11,573	857	10,716	5,480,000	4,395,000	5,166,000	1,268,000	1,208,000
Beet, garden	403	207	196	118,000	1,858,000	2,509,000	464,000	200,000
Beet, mangel	125	49	76	69,200	621,000	287,000	30,000	3,600
Beet, sugar	7,846	140	7,706	6,770,000	6,700,000	5,900,000	5,076,000	5,539,000
Cabbage	1,135	533	602	156,500	1,383,000	161,600	292,000	217,000
Carrot	538	41	497	290,700	1,562,000	2,125,000	1,129,000	534,000
Celery	60		60	27,600	54,000	40,200	28,100	52,000
Cucumber	3,598	1,403	2,195	579,800	766,300	548,000	1,026,000	920,000
Kale	61	40	21	11,400	43,000	16,800	4,500	29,000
Lettuce	2,010	208	1,802	587,000	679,800	747,000	903,000	1,078,000
Muskmelon	1,888	665	1,233	169,000	149,900	196,000	293,000	277,000
Watermelon	6,064	208	5,856	613,600	500,000	959,600	633,000	470,000
Onion seed	2,392	37	2,355	800,800	2,618,000	1,685,000	980,000	1,329,000
Onion sets	3,998	91	3,907	44,402,000	21,900,000	46,069,000	31,249,000	22,756,000
Parsley	186	22	164	117,400	111,500	72,600	84,000	123,000
Parsnip	111	4	107	69,100	222,000	167,200	68,000	67,000
Peas, garden	113,844	8,235	105,609	87,309,600	47,968,000	58,127,000	48,868,000	52,014,000
Pepper	431	11	420	27,100	12,000	56,200	21,000	17,000
Pumpkin	2,164	379	1,785	247,000	110,300	133,000	108,000	111,000
Radish	3,396	662	2,734	614,300	2,537,000	1,935,000	621,000	720,000
Salsify	52	2	50	15,500	92,600	30,650	56,000	32,000
Spinach	141	19	122	101,000	361,000	1,650,000	300,000	45,000
Squash, summer	1,000	181	819	130,600	223,000	99,000	121,000	164,000
Squash, winter	2,109	601	1,508	254,900	443,400	128,000	93,000	87,000
Sweet corn	12,030	368	11,662	12,870,000	13,143,000	11,917,000	8,303,000	8,468,000
Tomato	2,711	103	2,608	218,300	243,000	307,800	227,000	187,000
Turnip, English	239	172	67	33,800	456,000	201,000	3,000	20,000
Turnip, Swede	136	56	86	39,000	123,300	27,300	8,700	3,800

[1] Not including Lima beans.

WEEKLY HAY REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 10.)

Excellent pastures on the Pacific coast are causing weak markets with a downward trend of prices at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

It is reported that the alfalfa weevil has been found in one county of Nevada not far from the California line, and producers in that territory have been warned by the State authorities to use their best efforts to prevent any further spread of the pest.

Because of the comparatively high prices which have been prevailing on prairie hay, especially northwestern prairie at Chicago, considerable of this hay has been forwarded to that market with the result that the receipts of 104 cars for the 5 days ending Dec. 24 exceeded the demand, causing an extreme decline of about $5 per ton on the better grades and making the lower grades almost unsalable except as packing hay.

There are practically no public storage facilities at Chicago, so that when receipts exceed the demand to any appreciable extent sudden and sharp declines generally result.

The markets at Omaha and Kansas City were dull also, but prices showed but little change from the previous week.

Foreign Markets

HEAVY EUROPEAN CONTRACTS FOR CANADIAN WHEAT.

Will be Shipped Mostly via Vancouver and the Panama Canal—Lakes Closed.

Reports from grain dealers are to the effect that heavy orders for wheat from Great Britain and the European continent have been booked to move through Vancouver and via the Panama Canal to destinations on the other side of the Atlantic, according to the American consul at that Canadian port. Navigation has closed on the Great Lakes and the elevators throughout the Dominion are said to be full of grain ready to be moved. Vancouver's long-dormant grain exchange is expected to be in operation in the early spring and for the first time since 1912 it is anticipated that that city will have a real "pit."

Lake Route Unsuccessful.

It is claimed that the movement of the 1920 wheat crop eastward via the Lake route was unsuccessful this year and that a great quantity will either have to pay the long rail haul to some eastern port and be held over until the Lakes open next spring or come west to tidewater at Vancouver. Without doubt the available route via Vancouver is the cheapest. At present there seems to be no coordination between railway and steamship lines to give the wheat owner and the wheat buyer full details regarding this western route including information as to available tonnage and time of arrival at European destination.

It is reported that 5,000 tons of wheat for the United Kingdom are being shipped via Vancouver. It is also reported that the French Government has placed an order for 5,000 tons to be moved through that port, 3,000 tons being now en route. The present rate from Vancouver to the United Kingdom is quoted at $23 for the first 5,000 tons and in some quarters it is predicted that, with so many vessels seeking freights, it may drop to $18 or $19.

Quality of Some Spanish Grapes Inferior.

The quality of the grapes grown in many regions of Almeria, Spain, this year was much inferior to the quality of the crop in previous years, according to the American consul at Malaga. A number of shippers refrained from sending their production under the usual brand of trade-mark on account of the poor quality of the fruit. This year's export is approximately 50,000 bus. more than that of 1919 but 300,000 bus. less than that of 1918. Of this amount 370,218 bbls. of 50 lbs. each were shipped to the United States, as compared with 249,639 bbls. during 1919. Great Britain received 824,678 bbls. during 1920 as compared with 851,990 bbls. during 1919.

Walnuts Available in France.

Considerable quantities of walnuts are awaiting purchasers in consular district of Lyon, France, according to the American consul at that French city. Last year at this time most of the walnut crop had been disposed of in America.

New British Meat Prices.

The British ministry of food has issued new instructions establishing the maximum price of imported bacon, ham, and lard and outlining the general conditions under which the business may be carried on. The attention of our readers was called to a revised list under the above heading in THE MARKET REPORTER for Nov. 27, 1920, p. 351. This schedule has now been revised, and it will be seen that the new prices of bacon, ham, and lard are considerably lower than those transmitted previously. The full official price list will be sent to anyone upon request to the Bureau of Markets.

GOVERNMENT OF ESTHONIA GIVES UP FLAX MONOPOLY.

Still Retains Control of Flax Trade, However—Fixes Certain Regulations.

The Government of Esthonia after a conference with the cooperative and business interests of the country have decided to abolish their present flax monopoly and substitute for it a "flax control," according to the American consul at Reval. During the past year the flax trade has been a Government monopoly, the Government purchasing the flax from the growers at a fixed rate and exporting it on their own account.

Under the new scheme trade in flax will be permitted by the Government under special licenses and in accordance with Government regulations. All flax consigned for export is assessed 30% ad valorem in the currency of the country to which the commodity is shipped. The exporter must give the Government notice of his intention to ship at least five days before exporting and receive his official permit.

Britain Heaviest Buyer.

Flax exports from Esthonia during the past shipping season (Dec., 1919, to July, 1920) amounted approximately to 7,039,500 lbs. avoirdupois, and of this amount approximately 6,100,900 lbs. avoirdupois went to Great Britain. The balance is credited to France.

While Esthonian flax is not of the highest grade, some of it is of good quality. It is described as long, soft, and greasy, exceedingly light in color, and is said to be capable of manufacture into the finest quality of goods. The area planted in flax in Esthonia in 1919 was approximately 30,138 acres and the yield 9,059,186 lbs. avoirdupois of fiber and 9,624,046 lbs. avoirdupois of seed.

Low Market for Ceylon Tea.

Ceylon is experiencing a critical depression in its tea industry, according to the American consul at Colombo. Although the quantities exported from the island are normal, the heavy stocks of low-grade teas held in London have reacted unfavorably on that market, upon which Ceylon is dependent for its tea prices. It is reported that there are at present 200,000,000 lbs. of old stocks on hand in London, compared with a normal average of 90,000,000 lbs.

China exported 148,088,400 lbs. of meat in 1919, which gave her eighth position among the meat exporting countries of the world.

COTTON GROWING NOW IMPORTANT IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

Many Mills Erected to Consume Crop—Some Surplus Available for Export Says Consul.

The production of cotton in the Shantung Province of China is one of the more important industries of that region, according to the American consul at Tsinanfu, China. It is second only to the cultivation and production of peanuts. Cotton was formerly imported into Shantung from Shanghai, but cotton growing in the former Province was gradually encouraged until in 1910 Shantung began to export its own crop. Cotton growing in Shantung, therefore, represents a comparatively new industry.

The cotton-growing areas of Shantung are around Lintsingchow, and include a considerable portion of the western section of the Province. Before 1919 about half of Shantung's cotton was exported to other parts of China, but the Shantung staple is now being used for home spinning and for the modern mills which are being erected in that Province. There is still some surplus available for export, however, to other Provinces, and supplies of the staple are also available from the adjoining districts in Honan and Shansi.

Estimates at Variance.

Estimates of cotton production in China vary widely. A recent report places the 1919 crop in Shantung at approximately 246,400 bales of 500 lbs., as compared with the 1918 crop of 166,133 bales of 500 lbs. These figures are, of course, open to dispute. The Shantung staple is short and used for the spinning only of the coarser counts of yarn from which is manufactured the coarser cloths worn more particularly by the people of North China.

American Fruits on Siamese Markets.

There has been a small but steady increase in Siam in the demand for fresh fruit from the United States, according to the American consul at Bangkok. The Bangkok daily press recently stated that shipments of fresh California apples had arrived at that port. Although American fruit is likely to find a good market in Bangkok provided sufficient quantities in satisfactory condition are regularly obtainable, our exports to Siam have been insignificant in comparison with those of other countries. This is probably due to lack of shipping facilities.

The quantities of the imports of fresh fruits into Siam from foreign countries for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1918, 1919, and 1920 are shown in the following table. These figures, however, do not include canned, bottled, or dried fruits. The import duty on fresh fruit is 3 per cent ad valorem.

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United States	877	2,059	3,653
China	2,230,382	2,380,073	3,680,721
Hongkong	650,269	809,432	666,808
India	103,788	6,217	72,130
Indo-China	16,770	3,256	2,083
Singapore	203,590	87,856	489,933

The Siamese Government has issued a decree permitting the exportation of 400,000 tons of rice during the six months ending June 30, 1921.

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